MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 MARCH 1983

Nonaligned Summit Conference

Diplomacy -- During a 90-minute meeting Jordan's King Husayn and Egypt's President Husni Mubarak exchanged views on Arab and international topics, particularly the Palestinian issue and political efforts aimed at achieving a just and permanent Middle East settlement, according to MENA and Amman radio. Asked whether this meeting will pave the way for further meetings in New Delhi, Cairo, or Amman, Egyptian Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz replied that the two leaders agreed on the importance of continuing consultatons at all levels but no specific dates were set, MENA reported. An article in the Jordanian paper AR-RA'Y reviewed by Amman radio on 8 March, said the talks were aimed at creating Arab coordination which would enable the Arab nation to move from a "position of reaction to one of action." Meanwhile, Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil met separately with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, according to Radio Monte Carlo and Beirut radio. Replying to 'Arafat's question on Palestinians residing in Lebanon, Al-Jumayyil emphasized that Lebanon alone is responsible for the safety of residents on Lebanese territory, including the civilian Palestinians who are residing there legally, Beirut radio noted. He stressed that Palestinians who are illegally residing in Lebanon shall be subject to Lebanese laws, the radio added.

In another development, the Iraqi delegation strongly objected to the Iranians distributing "anti-Iraq material" to journalists, INA reported. A delegation spokesman said Iraq had desisted from doing anything at the summit that would further aggravate their "embittered" relations with Iran and he decleared that it was "highly improper" for Iran to indulge in such propaganda, INA added.

'Arafat Speech -- Yasir 'Arafat proposed the setting up of a committee under the chairmanship of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to cooperate with the Arab seven-member committee in its efforts to find a just solution to the Middle East problem, according to a WAFA report transmitted by TANJUG on 'Arafat's address to the Nonaligned Summit Conference. Stressing U.S. responsibility for the Sabra-Shatila massacre, 'Arafat asserted that such "terrorist actions" are still taking place publicly and secretly in southern Lebanon. He declared that the recent discovery of "mass graves and assassination of Palestinian civilians" could cause another "explosion" of the situation.

Egypt-PLO

During his previously reported meeting with National Democratic Party officials on 5 March, President Husni Mubarak warned Palestinian students in Egypt that anyone who henceforth slanders Egypt will be expelled, according to a detailed account of Mubarak's remarks by AL-AHRAM. Mubarak said he would speak frankly to the Egyptian people. "I am not prepared to have a state within the state or above the state," he affirmed. Describing his remarks as an initial warning, Mubarak said he is a patient man and hopes he will not have to take any measures "because if measures are taken they will not stop at any limit."

Mubarak's remarks have "crowned an information campaign carried out recently by the Egyptian news media against the PLO," said a Baghdad Voice of Palestine radio commentary. The point at issue between the PLO and Egypt is the Camp David accords and not whether the PLO should have a radio station or a newspaper in Egypt, the radio said. The PLO commentary also deplored Egyptian attempts to contact Palestinian personalities outside the PLO framework.

Lebanon

Port Takeover -- The Lebanese Army took over the fifth pier at Beirut port as a "practice step" toward implementation of the Army commander's decision to close illegal ports, Beirut radio reported.

Negotiations -- Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. negotiations resumed at Khaldah on 8 March, according to a Lebanese Information Ministry report broadcast by Beirut radio. Earlier, a Lebanese source cited by Voice of Lebanon radio described Israeli talk about a partial withdrawal from Lebanon as a step backward in the negotiations.

Syria

Israel's "expansionist, racist inclination" should be crushed and that is why Syria is building its "intrinsic power," Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad declared in a magazine interview reported by Damascus radio.

Israel

The IDF has "closed the area" of a Kakh Movement settlement near Qiryat Arba' and the settlers have been evacuated, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio added that Defense Minister Moshe Arens decided to evacuate the settlers in order "to preserve security and public order."

Oil Affairs

Iranian Petroleum Minister Mohammad Gharazi announced in a telephone statement from London broadcast by Tehran radio that the main objective of his participation in the OPEC talks is to defend the $34 price. Gharazi said he told the OPEC ministers that the current slump in the oil market is artificial. However, Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi said a reduction in prices is inevitable and accused Iran of seeking to destroy OPEC by verbally defending current prices while at the same time selling oil at lower prices, INA reported. Meanwhile, UAE Oil Minister Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah reemphasized that the Arab Gulf states will slash their prices by more than what other countries intend to do if agreement is not reached on a new unified price, KUNA reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO'S QADDUMI ON NONALIGNED, OTHER ISSUES

GF051300 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0935 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Mar (WAKH) -- PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi noted that the PLO will demand the nonaligned summit's support of the transitional goals of the Palestinian political moves and of expanision of the framework of international support for the Palestinian people.

In a statement to UAE paper AL-WAHDAH he expressed belief that the Arab peace plan will not achieve the desired peace because the possibility of ensuring peace is not likely in light of Israel's intransigence and its policy of Zionist expansion. He pointed out that the Arab countries adopted this plan and formed a seven-member committee for ensuring group action. He said: This is the first time that the Arab countries coordinated their policies with regard to this issue. Although this act is very good since it is an expression of the desire to achieve peace, the truth of the matter is that Israel only wants expansion. So it constructs colonies in the occupied territories and rejects peace.

As for the British stance with regard to PLO representation in the seven-member committee he said: The PLO still insists on its representation. He denied that there is Palestinian representation from outside the PLO within the Jordanian delegation. He said: The Arab stance still rejects the visit.

He pointed out that the PLO achieved a great political victory after the Beirut battle and succeeded in breaking into the U.S. arena when the U.S. media began to talk for the first time about the establishment of the Palestinian state. Besides, France supported Lebanon during the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and strongly criticized the Zionist acts against civilians.

PALESTINIAN COMMUNIQUE ON ATTACK IN W. BANK

GF051850 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1815 GMT 5 Mar 83

["Text" of Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command Communique No 2]

[Text] Our revolutionaries working in the occupied territories on the evening of 2 March 1983 ambushed an Israeli military vehicle and attacked it on the highway between Janin and Nabulus, near (Domish) settlement. Our revolutionaries used handgrenades in the attack which resulted in killing or wounding of several passengers. The area was immediately surrounded by large numbers of Zionist troops and police who searched scores of houses in search for our revolutionaries who departed the operational area safely.

Revolution until victory!

PLO RADIO DECRIES MUBARAK 'INFORMATION CAMPAIGN'

JN071822 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Various news media have recently reported statements made by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak 2 days ago. President Mubarak was quoted as saying that Egypt had employed its diplomatic weight in favor of the Palestinians during Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

The Egyptian president was also quoted as saying that Egypt will not allow the establishment of a Palestinian radio station in Cairo because he cannot tolerate the presence of a state within a state, as he put it. The Egyptian president then attacked the resolutions of the recent PNC and the decisions to back the Egyptian nationalist forces and to end the Camp David policy so Egypt may reoccupy its position in the Arab world. The Egyptian president's remarks have thus crowned an information campaign carried out recently by the Egyptian news media against the PLO. The campaign, triggered by AL-AHRAM, indicates that the Palestinians are ungrateful for Egypt's role in backing and supporting the Palestinian cause. President Mubarak was also reported as saying that all Egyptians are nationalist and that there is no one group described as nationalist or not nationalist among the Egyptians. The Egyptian news media also asserted that Egypt will resume contacts with Palestinian personalities who are not members of the PLO.

Today, we will try to shed some light on the facts ignored by the Egyptian campaign aimed against the PLO.

It is President Husni Mubarak's right to say that all Egyptians are nationalists and we, the Palestinians, know very well that the great Egyptian people have offered thousands of martyrs and fought many wars for the sake of the Palestinian cause. No one can deny the Egyptian masses' role and adherence to the Palestinian cause, which is the Arab nation's cause. However, can anyone forget the fact that the regime which signed the Camp David agreements was not nationalist? We also ask whether the Camp David agreements allowed Egypt to practice its nationalist role in defending the Palestinian cause during the attempts to liquidate it in Lebanon during the last year, at a time when Israel is confiscating Palestinian land and using it to build more settlements, particularly since it is backed fully by the United States, the godfather of Camp David.

Depending on the Camp David agreements, the United States and Israel are continuing to disavow our Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and to establish their own independent state. The Camp David agreements have so far failed to achieve a complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, and the issue of Tabah is the best evident proof in this regard. Therefore, the issue is not one of establishing a radio station or a paper in Egypt, as President Mubarak tried to indicate, forwe have numerous radio stations in different Arab countries. The issue is much graver; it is the issue of Camp David, which caused new tragedies for the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in Lebanon and Palestine. The Camp David agreements have never been and will never be a sound basis for bringing about a just, durable peace in the region because Israel has its own interpretation of these agreements. We also believe that no one has so far been able to force Israel to abide by the Camp David agreements, unless the invasion of Lebanon and the rapid growth of Zionist settlements in the occupied West Bank are secret articles in the Camp David agreements.

The second point in the Egyptian campaigns against the PLO stressed that Egypt would contact Palestinian personalities outside the PLO framework. To this we reply that those running the Egyptian organs had better learn from As-Sadat's failure in this regard. All the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland are in the PLO. The PLO will continue its rejection of the Camp David agreements and the Palestinian people will never forget the Egyptian masses' adherence to our cause.

KHALIL AL-WAZIR ON RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL, PNC

JN052919 Amman Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1740 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Interview with Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces -- identified as Abu Jihad -- carried within the Hebrew program in Arabic with subsequent translation by interviewer into Hebrew -- place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Introductory passage in Hebrew]

[Al-Wazir] It is true that a mother [mother of an Israeli POW] has been invited to visit her son in Beirut. In reply to the mother's message, we appreciate the feelings of every Israeli mother who is worried about her son in our possession. We understand the feelings of this mother because we experience this emotion every day, the emotions of hundreds of [Palestinian] women who come to us. That is why we understand the feelings of the mother who has lost her son in the occupied territories. We understand the feelings of the mother of the prisoner in Kefar Yona or the mother of the prisoner in Ashqelon. We are pained when we cannot respond to her feelings. We say that we understand the feelings of this mother. Therefore, we invite her, along with the other eight mothers, to visit their sons and nothing will hamper this. We are ready.

[Question] Abu Jihad: Do you speak Hebrew?

[Answer] Sorry, I do not speak Hebrew. I have not learned it yet, although I know a few words.

[Question] Do I understand from this that you are willing to learn it if you have the chance?

[Answer] Yes, I am willing.

[Question] Have you met with Jewish personalities like those with whom brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met?

[Answer] There have been no contacts with me.

[Question] Will these contacts continue, not necessarily with you, but with any Palestinian leading official?

[Answer] The Palestinian people's view is a realistic one. As for the Jews specifically, we have no problems over the contacts, especially since Palestine is the land of the three divine religions. However, we have a dispute with Zionism, which has encroached on our rights. Throughout history and our experience we have felt the effects on our Palestinian sons. The Palestinian leaders are currently discussing the question of contacts with the national, democratic and progressive forces within the Israeli society. During the discussions, every side has its own opinion regarding this question. The Palestine National Council [PNC] will adopt the necessary resolution in accordance with the previous PNC resolutions.

[Question] In your capacity as a PNC executive, and I do not want to comment any further on this, as an executive in the higher Palestinian leadership, do you believe the PNC resolution will be positive?

[Answer] I believe that this resolution will back up the previous resolution. I am convinced that the Palestinian people view objectively every development inside Israeli society. The demonstrations that raged condemning Begin's policy were welcomed by the Palestinian people. The Palestinian people also appreciate the condemnation of the Israeli settlements.

[Question] The Israeli citizen is of the opinion that you were born to be a militarist and that you are adopting a spartan way of life in your daily activities, that is, ruthlessness and toughness. Can you tell us something about Abu Jihad, the man?

[Answer] First of all, I was born in Ramla. Ramla is a well-known place. It is 17 km from Tel Aviv. My house is also known and is located in the center of the town. I heard that my house has been demolished and that a garden has been constructed in its place. My father's shop, which was also in Ramla, has been demolished. I will never forget the soil of Ramla nor the streets of Ramla. The Palestinian asks himself the following question: Why shouldn't this Palestinian have the right to return and to live in his house and village? Before 1948 we used to coexist peacefully with our Jewish neighbors. I used to play games with Jewish children in Yafo and on Al-'Ajami beach. We used to hold meetings in these areas with Jewish groups. We felt that we were in Palestine and that those who were in Palestine at that time were its sons.

But development emerged. We, the Palestinians, did not cause these developments. Our town was besieged and I saw destruction and killing.

[Question] How old were you at the time?

[Answer] I was almost 10 years old and I recall everything.

[Question] Did you get married after that?

[Answer] Yes. I also recall how we left Ramla for Ramallah under a hail of bullets. I can never forget all these memories. As Palestinians, we want to live like others, very much interested in our lives as human beings. I personally worked in Kuwait as a teacher. I got married there. I always planned to live a decent life. But the painful reality in which the Palestinian expatriate must live makes him always feel close to his homeland. Hence, we felt that we should struggle in order to return to our homeland, land and homes. None of us really wants to carry arms. This is not our nature, but we believe that we were forced to carry them.

[Question] Did any Israeli figures attend the 16th PNC session, and if not, did anything prevent this?

[Answer] No Israeli figures attended this session.

[Question] Are you sure?

[Answer] [Word indistinct] could have come like other journalists as a Frenchman carrying a French passport.

[Question] But his passport indicates that he was born in Jerusalem.

[Answer] Anyhow, even if he came in that capacity, he was still carrying a French passport.

[Question] Would you allow us to meet with him?

[Answer] No objection. He is moving freely like the other journalists.

[Question] As for the contacts, can you imagine Abu Jihad or Abu 'Ammar meeting with Begin?

[Answer] We must first explain Begin's policy. Begin does not want us. He always utters words that insult us. He is known to use words and expressions replete with abuse. This is his nature when he speaks about the Palestinian leaders. Sometimes he describes them as rascals and so forth. Despite this, we say that we are not the ones who are biased; it is he who thinks of how to kill Palestinians and how to hunt them down. This is his policy.

[Question] Recently in Israel the Kahan Commission report was published. As you know, the Kahan Commission was formed in Israel following the demonstration by 400,000 people in protest against the Sabra and Shatila massacres. Do you think that this report contains both positive and negative aspects?

[Answer] We have followed the report. Undoubtedly, the Commission's findings constitute signals to all of Israeli society that the current Israeli leadership carries much responsibility as far as this massacre is concerned. The main question is: Why does the policy of massacring Palestinians continue?

[Question] Let me go back a little. Assuming you were with your fighters in Beirut today and Israel came to besiege it, would you agree to leave Beirut after having witnessed the treachery and violations by the other sides concerning the withdrawal agreement?

[Answer] We do not want to return to the past. The fact remains that the Palestinian fighter in Beirut was fighting for his existence. The Israeli military leadership's main objective, as declared by Begin and Sharon, was to destroy the PLO, politically and militarily. The Palestinian fighter left Beirut with his rifle and will. I do not think that the Palestinian fighter was defeated despite all the weapons of destruction and ruination used in the battle. The Palestinian fighter always tried to avoid escalating the battle. When he left, he found no place to go. This is the truth toward which the entire world is attached: Where will the Palestinian go? He has always wanted to return to his homeland and land. That is why he is struggling to return.

PLA CELEBRATES 8 MARCH REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

JN071855 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] The Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] held a speech rally this morning on the 20th anniversary of the glorious 8 March revolution.

The rally was attended by the PLA commander in chief, the chief of staff, ranking PLA officers and the heads of the branches and departments of the PLA staff.

The speech rally began with the observation of 1 minute of silence in honor of the martyrs of the Arab nation.

Several speeches were delivered praising Syria's firm and courageous stand under President Hafiz al-Asad; the speeches also stressed the strong Syrian-Palestinian cohesion, given that it is the rock on which the conspiracies aiming at liquidating our cause and burying our revolution will founder. The speakers also stressed that the steadfastness and courage of the Syrian Arab Army, the Palestinian revolution fighters, and the Lebanese nationalist forces, will continue to be a subject of pride, embodying the epics of heroism and martyrdom represented in Ba'thist Syria; al-Asad's Syria.

EARLY OPEC ACCORD 'UNLIKELY' DUE TO IRAN'S STAND

LD071455 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1433 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] An early agreement between the OPEC nations on oil price and production projects appeared unlikely today after the Iranian oil minister, Mr Mohammad Gharazi, said he would never agree to price cuts.

Mr Gharazi was speaking as he arrived at London's Intercontinental Hotel for the start of talks between the 13 OPEC oil ministers. Asked if he would agree to price cuts, he replied: "Never."

OPEC leaders want to agree to a reduction of about five dollars a barrel to 29 dollars and a new maximum output of 17 million barrels a day. Iran has been selling oil at a discount of as much as nine dollars to 10 dollars a barrel on the official OPEC price.

Asked today what was the issue at stake Mr Gharrazi said: "A 34-dollar base mark." But he declined to elaborate further.

Oil ministers began arriving at the hotel after behind the scenes negotiations had taken place this morning between the Iranian minister and his counterparts from the United Arab Emirates, Nigeria and Venezuela at the London home of the UAE minister, Dr Mani' al-'Utaybah.

The talks lasted about 90 minutes, but none of the other ministers involved would comment on the outcome.

The oil ministers spent the morning at informal talks at the Intercontinental. There was still an air of optimism that agreement could be reached, despite Iran's stand.

The 13 ministers did not meet for a formal session and such talks are not expected until tomorrow.

The Indonesian minister, Dr Subroto said: "We are still discussing. Everything is negotiable, otherwise we do not come here."

Informal talks would continue this afternoon and would be resumed tomorrow morning. He was hopeful that ministers would get together for negotiations tomorrow.

Dr Subroto said he had had talks with Mr Gharazi today and added: "Optimism is still there."

Venezuelan Oil Minister Mr Calderon Berti said Mr Gharazi had entered into talks this morning and was consulting his government.

"We were discussing the two main issues -- the price problem and production quotas," said Mr Berti. They would meet again tomorrow morning.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC SECRETARY GENERAL ON GULF COMMON MARKET

GF071546 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 6 Mar 83 p 23

[Mahbud al-'Abdallah dispatch]

[Excerpt] GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah talked about the results of his latest tour of the GCC countries on the beginning of the implementation of the first part of the unified joint economic agreement among the GCC countries starting this month. He said: The implementation of the first part of the unified economic agreement among the GCC countries is regarded as the birth of the first organism of the GCC. The implementation of the second part of the agreement next year will be regarded as the birth of the second organism of the GCC. The economic fusion of the GCC countries is regarded as the backbone. It is the vehicle that will drive us close to our goals wherein the remaining activities are regarded as protection for this vehicle. The GCC General Secretariat has the responsibility of preparing plans and deciding priorities.

Bisharah added that economic fusion of the GCC countries will lead to the establishment of a Gulf common market. He added that the implementation of the unified economic agreement in stages among the GCC countries will also lead to laying the framework for the establishment of a Gulf common market. Moreover, among the results of the implementation of the articles of the unified economic agreement will be the formulation of joint development plans for the GCC countries.

Answering a question on when uniform passports for GCC nationals will be issued, Bisharah said that the implementation of this measure by the GCC countries is still far away and that no decision has been adopted by the GCC interior ministers since this measure is subjected to discussion by the GCC directors of the nationality, immigration, and passport departments who will hold meetings in order to formularize the steps to implement this measure.

KUWAIT

MINISTER SAYS EEC, NOT UK, CAN PROMOTE ARAB PEACE

LD071428 Kuwait KUNA in English 1051 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Paris, March 7 (KUNA) -- Kuwait State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al'Aziz Husayn was quoted here Monday as saying Britain can do nothing to promote the Arab peace plan on the Middle East crisis.

Husayn told the Arabic-language "AL-NAHAR AL-ARABIWA AL-DAWLI" magazine that he does not understand why the Arab committee of seven should insist on visiting London while other European states such as France and its partners at the European Economic Community can play a greater role in that issue.

He described the EEC states as capable of launching initiatives that can help bring about a Mideast settlement.

The Arab summit has assigned the seven-man committee to tour capitals of the five permanent members of the Security Council to promote the eight-point Mideast peace plan. The Arab team's trip to the British capital was postponed more than once due to the Thatcher's government refusal to receive a PLO man in the delegation.

The state minister asserted that in the event the Arabs bypassed marginal issues they would implement the goals of their peace plan. He described the Arab peace plan as the first ever Arab unanimity on a settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict and as embodying the minimal limit of Arab demands.

Asked on his own speculation toward the current Arab situation, the government spokesman, who was interviewed in Kuwait, said that "the Arab nation is passing through a tragedy". He stressed, however, that the hard experiments would "stimulate our senses toward a better future."

He, none the less, ruled out any room for pessimism since "pessimism leads to despair which is the road to suicide."

The minister dismissed the Israeli Kahan report of inquiry into the massacres of Sabra and Shatilla as superfluous. He explained that the report aimed at simulating a non-existent true democracy in Israel and underlined the fact that no positive results whatsoever have emanated from the committee's findings.

Kuwait has previously attempted to help spread peace and security in Lebanon before the Israeli invasion, Husayn noted, adding that his country is still pursuing that role.

Questioned on his evaluation of mediation bids to end the Gulf war, the minister said that the solution should be reached at the negotiating table with the participation of all international bodies that have endeavored to solve the dispute.

Kuwait's view is a reflection of that of all member states at the Gulf Cooperation Council, Husayn said, adding that the GCC fears the interference of super powers in the war which would turn the Gulf into an arena for international rivalry.

The GCC, which groups Kuwait along with Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the UAE, has so far strenghened coordination in various spheres, the Kuwaiti official spokesman highlighted. The two-year old council has covered basic areas which will be a suitable springboard for future strides, he said.

The magazine asked Husayn on the Manakh crisis, its impact on Kuwait's economy and its reputation.

The minister (?advised) that the Manakh crisis was an internal problem and that it did not affect the official stock exchange market nor the backbone of the Kuwaiti economy or its international economic relations. The so-called Manakh crisis occurred last year when several stock dealers at the unofficial stock market "Al-Manakh" failed to honor deferred cheques involving billions of dollars.

The government was interested in protecting the rights of the small dealers, Husayn said, adding that their problem is almost solved.

New legislations have tackled the other dealers and are currently awaiting the National Assembly's endorsement before applications, the minister said, and affirmed that the crisis will never recur in future particularly after adoption of certain measures, currently being studied.

SAUDI ARABIA

SPA REPORTS 7 MARCH MEETINGS OF CABINET

LD072217 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2155 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 7 March (SPA) -- The Council of Ministers held an ordinary meeting this evening under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

After the meeting, Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'AbduhYamani told SPA that the council reviewed the results of meetings between his majesty the king and Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure and Guinea-Bissau President General Joao Vieira. His majesty informed the council of the results of these meetings, and then informed the council of the result of his meeting with Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat who informed the king of the results of the PNC meeting recently held in Algiers, and also of the PLO's vision regarding what the march of liberation and what just and comprehensive peace should be.

The king assured Mr 'Arafat of the Kingdom's absolute support for any resolutions adopted by the Palestinian will and unanimity. His majesty also stressed the Kingdom's continuing support for Palestinian action until the people restore all their rights, including the return of their territory and homeland and the setting up of their independent state on Palestinian soil. His majesty said the Arab nation spoke openly and clearly at the Fes summit, and clearly defined its attitude and declared its desire for a just and fair peace. We are all happy with what we feel and hear about positive international stands which indicate the degree of international understanding of our cause; we have to continue the work with sincerity, truthfulness, and awareness, until we realize our honorable and legitimate goals.

His excellency the information minister said the council then discussed the meetings and consultations taking place among the oil-prodicing states, whether members of OPEC or not, aimed at achieving a unified agreement on production and pricing for the forthcoming stage. The council reaffirmed the Kingdom's concern for OPEC's unity and future, on condition that this should stem from commitment to OPEC decisions and concern for the unity of OPEC's stand on realizing the interests of the producing and consuming states equally, and avoiding any disruption or economic danger to the world within the framework of concern for the general interest of the international community.

His excellency said the council then acquainted itself with the results of the conference of foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement in the Indian capital. His majesty the king said: "We wish the nonaligned summit success." He expressed his confidence that such a huge gathering will be able to adopt resolutions and take stands that will consolidate the Nonaligned Movement and serve international issues in a just manner. His majesty added: "I hope the conference will be able to find appropriate solutions for current international issues."

Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani said the Cabinet then studied some aspects of the agricultural policy and the developments taking place in this sphere.

The Cabinet agreed to sanction the establishment of the Tabuk Company for agricultural development as a Saudi shareholding company with a capital of 300 million riyals to be used for agricultural investment in the field of developing animal resources of all kinds. The company's shares will be available to the public for participation in agricultural development.

The new company will act together with other agricultural companies which have already begun operations, such as the National Agricultural Development Company, NADC, and the Ha'il Agricultural Company and the Agricultural Company ANMA [as received]. The minister of information also said the Cabinet agreed to increase the Kingdom's participation in the International Bank for Development and Construction from 1.5 percent to 3 percent in accordance with the decision of the bank's executive council which gave the Kingdom the right to effect this increase. A royal decree is being prepared approving this increase.

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD ON REAGAN POSITION ON MIDEAST

GF071432 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 6 Mar 83 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Excerpts] When the head of the biggest country in the world becomes optimistic like other optimistic people or becomes pessimistic like other pessimistic people, this is disaster in itself. It is habitual that the expressions of optimism and pessimism are normally used by the political observers and analysts or by those who are in neutral posts or positions in international political life, like the UN secretary general or Red Cross officials, for example.

However, the U.S. President resorting to the language of optimism and pessimism is a disturbing matter for more than one reason. The United States is not a mediator in the Arab-Israeli conflict or the Lebanese issue either, but it has played the role of a full partner not only in the negotiations, but also in creating the problem and in feeding its basic elements. We know the President in the United States does not do everything by himself and does not decide everything alone since this is the nature of the system existing there. However, we know at the same time that the U.S. President can do a lot if he wants to and that every U.S. Administration, at the end, is responsible for its actions. The differences in the U.S. Administration often lie in details and subtleties, but these differences have never belied the fundamentals and principles which govern U.S. policy.

From here, the U.S. President resorting to the language of optimism and pessimism is only some kind of a repugnant justification. Consequently, the result is that the U.S. President is the one who does not want the issue of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon to be settled now for certain calculations and reasons, the most apparent of which is the approach to the date of the new presidential election. Israel knows that, and hence, it is acting on a basis of taking advantage of time. Therefore, Philip Habib came to the region and left it without saying anything. What are we waiting for? This is another question which deserves an answer.

MUBARAK, KING HUSAYN MEET IN NEW DELHI 7 MARCH

NC071328 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1323 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Mar (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received Jordan's King Husayn for 1 1/2 hours at the place where he is staying in New Delhi.

After the meeting, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the president's office for political affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz stated that whenever the president meets with his Arab brothers, the topic of discussion is general Arab issues.

Dr al-Baz said that His Majesty King Husayn and President Mubarak dealt with all aspects of the current Arab situation, particularly the situation in the Gulf, the Palestinian issue and the need for quick moves with a view to confronting the change that is continuously taking place in the West Bank and Gaza and to preserving the Arab rights and the Arab land.

Dr al-Baz said in his statement that the discussions also dealt with the situation in Lebanon, pointing out that a general and comprehensive review of all aspects of the Arab situation was made during the meeting.

Asked if conciliation between Jordan and the Palestinians was discussed, Dr al-Baz said that the question is not one of conciliation -- there are steps on which the leaders of the two sides have agreed and it all now depends on the reply which the PLO leader will communicate to His Majesty King Husayn. What concerns us in this regard is that Arab situation be in constant motion so that we will preserve for ourselves the factor of initiative and not wait for others to take the initiative. We want to be in a phase of action and not in a phase of reaction.

Asked if President Mubarak has briefed King Husayn on the Egyptian moves during the current phase, Dr al-Baz said: Yes, he has briefed him on this. In our future moves, we do not intend to do so from a vacuum or to move alone but within a specific framework. It is agreed that we will not embark on any move before a specific agreement is reached on Israel's total withdrawal from Lebanon. After that, we will see what circumstances are appropriate for the resumption of the talks aimed at settling the Palestinian issue.

He said that this depends on several factors: It depends on the Palestinian decision and it depends on the Jordanian decision. We are always ready within the boundaries of Egypt's commitment to the Palestinian people's rights.

Al-Baz was asked whether King Husayn informed President Mubarak of Jordan's perception during the coming stage. Al-Baz said: Yes. It is fully clear that His Majesty King Husayn agrees with us on the importance and gravity of the time factor and that there must be action to confront the negative developments that are taking place on the ground in the West Bank and Gaza.

There is also agreement that each party should shoulder its duty and responsibility because that parties cannot shoulder the duties of the other parties. Therefore, we are waiting for the Palestinians to express their view and to inform King Husayn of their decision.

Al-Baz said: Moreover, we expect the United States to play a definite role to limit Israel's actions and to ask it to adopt steps that will make it easy to start with peace steps, which must be continued in the future.

Asked whether this meeting will be to pave the way for other meetings in New Delhi, Cairo or Amman, Al-Baz said: There was no agreement on specific dates for meetings. However, the leaders of the two countries agreed on the importance of continuing the consultations on all levels. We on our part are always consulting on everything concerning the Arab destiny. Egypt has been and always remains ready to play a vanguard role in this sphere.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS MUBARAK MEETING WITH NDP

PM072011 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 6 Mar 83 pp 1, 3

[Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' report: "Egypt Sacrifices for Sake of Palestinian People and Not PLO"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has declared that Egypt's role in the Palestinian problem was played by all Egypt with all its nationalist forces and not by nationalist or other forces, as the PLO claimed in its conference in Algiers. He said the Egyptian nationalist movement consists of 45 million Egyptian citizens, both in the ruling majority and the opposition, in whose name the president speaks, including the 100 [Egyptian] individuals who were invited to attend the Algiers conference. He said that Egypt's national line and the efforts that Egypt made during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon were in order to help the Palestinian people and not in order to carry favor with the PLO or to seize an opportunity; it was out of Egyptian commitment to the Palestinian people and their cause.

In his meetings with members of the [NDP] parliamentary body representing several Upper Egypt provinces, President Mubarak spoke of Egypt's foreign policy, particularly dwelling on the Palestine problem and Egypt's attitude toward it in the light of the resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council in Algiers and the developments in the area. He stressed that Egypt's sacrifices since 1948 up to this date are much greater than the sacrifices of others, including the PLO itself. Replying to statements by certain Palestinian leaders made in an attempt to cause a rift between the government and the people, he said that the Army and the people will not move against a regime chosen by the people and that there is nobody in Egypt that is ready to betray it.

The president warned these [Palestinian] leaderships against attacking Egypt and its people, saying: There are in Egypt more than 40,000 Palestinians, more than 9,000 students and 5,000 employees and businessmen. Unless commitment [iltizam] is shown [by the Palestinians] I will frankly inform the Egyptian people of everything. My reaction will be firm because we are not prepared to accept the establishment of a state within the state or above it. President Mubarak said: I reject any interference in Egypt's internal affairs, and I am addressing my words to those concerned. I will ring the alarm once or twice, but I will definitely not ring it for a third time. Nevertheless, we will not blame the Palestinian people for the wrongdoings and mistakes of a group of individuals. We will share the responsibility with this people.

The president said that all the proposals now under consideration are peace proposals and include full recognition of Israel. After President Reagan's initiative was proclaimed the Palestinian leadership informed Egypt that the Camp David framework is much better than Reagan's plan. Obviously, the only Israeli commitment to the problem is what was provided for in Camp David: It is a commitment that Israel would like to be rid of today rather than tomorrow. However, if anyone can produce anything better than Camp David, we are ready to support it.

In his address the president spoke in detail about the circumstances of Egypt's stand on the side of the PLO and its leadership in Lebanon during the Israeli invasion. He said: Egypt refused to accept [presumably armed] -- Palestinians in Egypt because it is convinced that this will not help the rapid solution of the Palestine problem. On the contrary, it achieves Israel's aims of evicting the Palestinians from Lebanon and rehabilitating them in the Arab countries. However, we have declared our readiness to accept a limited number of them within the framework of a comprehensive solution of the problem.

The president said that at the beginning of the invasion of Lebanon there was a group of Palestinian leaders in Egypt holding continuous meetings with Foreign Ministry officials. Egypt devoted all its attention to the question of the invasion of Lebanon and sent many messages to the U.S. President. We also sent [Foreign Minister] Kamal Hasan 'Ali on an urgent mission in order to demand a rapid Israeli withdrawal. We also intervened in order to obtain safe passage for the Palestinians leaving Beirut. President Reagan's initiative then came; it was the fruit of our efforts with the U.S. Administration regarding the need for early withdrawal from Lebanon and a solution to the Palestine problem.

The president said that time is no longer in favor of the problem in view of the U.S. administration's preoccupation with elections and of the warnings we received from the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza that, at the rate the building of settlements is progressing, there will be no foothold left for the Palestinians after 1984. Therefore the only solution is that there should be negotiations in which every party will face its responsibilities, particularly in view of the fact that those advocating a return to war know well that the two superpowers that supply arms to the Arabs guarantee Israel's security and existence.

At the beginning of the meeting the president said that he will devote the entire session to discussing the Palestinian problem in the light of recent developments, which was a departure from the rule to which he adhered -- that is, to talk little about this subject in the hope that the situation will return to normal [as published].

The president said: It is my duty as president of this people which has elected me to be frank so that the people will understand the fact of the matter, where we stand, and what the others are doing despite all that Egypt has been trying to do and to offer for this cause.

The president added: Since the beginning of the Palestinian problem in 1948, Egypt -- and when I say Egypt I mean every Egyptian individual and not the nationalist or nonnationalist forces according to the PLO leadership's classifications because I say that there are 45 million Egyptian citizens who are not divided into nationalist and nonnationalist categories -- when the Palestine problem began in 1948, Egypt was present, and it played a major and basic role. Since then there has been a series of Arab and Palestinian rejections, beginning with the rejection of the partitioning resolution. All the resolutions were rejected by them [the Palestinians] and the Arabs. This rejection went on until we found ourselves in the present situation in which we are unable to achieve even what the Arabs have rejected.

He added: Before Security Council Resolution 242 was issued there was a clearer and stronger resolution which the Arabs rejected. When Resolution 242 was issued they said: We want the earlier resolution. The answer they heard was: The resolution you are talking about is a dead letter and you have no choice other than this resolution. The Arabs were then forced to accept it.

The 1973 war then followed; this led to President as-Sadat's initiative and the Camp David agreements which consist of two basic parts:

1. A framework on the basis of which the Egyptian-Israeli peace was concluded and Egypt recovered all its territory.

2. The second part concerned the solution to the Palestinian problem.

Once again the Arabs rejected Camp David, although some of them accepted it secretly but not publicly.

President as-Sadat then departed after having sacrificed everything that is precious for the sake of this cause. This must be stated clearly so that history will not be falsified.

The Lebanon war then came, and all the world was witness to the efforts that I have made together with Egyptian officials. Under no circumstances were we opportunists or trying to curry favor with the PLO. All these efforts were motivated by our conscience and our commitment to the Palestinian people whose problem we are trying to solve.

At all these stages Egypt offered great sacrifices; its sacrifices were much more than the sacrifices of others, including the PLO. Egypt sacrificed life and money; it also sacrificed itself by deferring the solution of the people's problems. We have reached the state in which we are now -- of the people facing problems and hardships in their daily life. But we believe that this was our destiny and that we must proceed toward a solution for both the internal and external problems.

President Husni Mubarak said: During the Israeli invasion of Lebanon the U.S. President addressed a message to Egypt asking it to accept 6,000 Palestinian fighters in Egypt. The acceptance of such a number could mean the acceptance of a larger number which could reach 10,000 or 15,000 for it is impossible to refuse the families that will accompany them. The proposal also included the acceptance of 9,000 Palestinian prisoners in southern Lebanon. Egypt refused after consultations between myself and aides and others who are not aides among the citizens of this country. In other words, it was not my decision alone.

President Mubarak said: From the beginning our view was that accepting the Palestinians in Egypt will not achieve a quick solution for the problem; on the contrary, their acceptance will further Israel's aims of evicting the Palestinians from Lebanon and rehabilitating them in the Arab countries.

There is a major issue, which is that we do not agree with the principle of evicting the Palestinians. I declared that it is possible to accept them within the framework of a comprehensive solution so that, as I said, they will have a hope in life and in the future.

The president added: I would like to say something which I may not have said before, which is: If I had accepted the group of Palestinians who are in southern Lebanon, I was afraid that every Palestinian in the West Bank and Gaza, under the pressure of Israeli occupation, would seek refuge in Egypt because the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza do not accept refuge in Syria or in any other country, particularly since some of these countries absolutely refuse to accept any Palestinian.

Even if Egypt accepted the principle of taking the Palestinians, then the time would come when we would once again be accused of facilitating the liquidation of the Palestinian problem, when Egypt would be charged with committing a crime against the Palestinian people. In other words, Egypt would remain under the threat of such an accusation.

For this reason I categorically refused to accept the Palestinians and I frankly told the United States that the decision on the departure of the Palestinians should not be an American decision but rather that the decision to distribute them should be an Arab decision. The U.S. response was that the distribution was on the basis on consultations the United States had held with a number of Arab countries and that these countries had accepted that Egypt take its share of the Palestinians. My answer was that Egypt did not take part in these consultations, and therefore, nothing can be imposed on it of which its people and government are not convinced. Egypt insists that the departure of Palestinians from Lebanon should be within the framework of a comprehensive solution that gives hope to the Palestinians. As for chasing illusions and whims, this is something Egypt cannot afford because it knows well the end of the road of illusions and whims.

President Mubarak added: From the beginning of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon there was a group of Palestinian leaders holding meeting with Foreign Ministry officials. I can say that we have indeed put aside everything and turned all our attention to the question of the invasion of Lebanon.

I have sent several messages to the U.S. President. I have also sent Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali on an urgent mission to stress the importance of a quick Israeli withdrawal.

In addition to the exchange of messages with the Americans, messages were being received from the Palestinians insisting that we pursue contacts with the United States and France in order to ensure their safe passage. They were mainly afraid of the Syrians. The Americans and the French responded to our contacts and their departure was completed without them facing the dangers they feared.

The president said: After the departure of the Palestinians from Lebanon Reagan's proposals were proclaimed: I received an oral message from the PLO command saying that Camp David is much stronger than what there is in Reagan's proposals. Although I know that they will deny this tomorrow, what matters to us is to declare the truth whether they deny it or not.

As I said, all Egypt's efforts are for the sake of the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian problem; they are not for the sake of a particular faction or particular organization. For this cause Egypt is moving in every direction. All my trips, whether to the United States, Canada, France or Britain, have been for this purpose where the political part was concerned.

Mubarak added: I can say that President Reagan's plan was the result or fruit of all the oral and written messages we have exchanged with him on the need for an early withdrawal from Lebanon. With regard to this initiative, we do not expect it all to be in favor of the Arabs and against Israel, for otherwise this would be stupid and ridiculous.

The president added: We are not defending the United States nor its President, but we are aware of the various influential pressure groups that work for the interests of Israel and against the Arabs. But what matters to us is that we have in hand a U.S. plan which Israel is rejecting on the grounds that the framework for a solution, as far as it is concerned, is Camp David. For its part, Egypt sees that Camp David represents the only Israeli commitment to the problem; it is a commitment which I would not be exaggerating in saying that Israel would like to be rid of today rather than tomorrow. We have always drawn attention to the fact that the U.S. election campaign will begin next October or November and will continue for the following 2 years. [as published] We also know that the U.S. President and the U.S. Administration will be mainly preoccupied with the elections, to which they will give priority, and, naturally, they do not wish to lose votes or election funding.

Everybody has been whispering in our ears that we have up to March or April at the latest during which time the Arabs will be able to push the problem toward a solution. Also, all those who came from the West Bank and Gaza explained to us what Israel was doing now with regard to escalating the building of settlements. They explained to us that by 1984 there will be no place for an Arab foothold and that the Arabs remaining in Gaza and the West Bank will merely be guests if Israel cannot force them to leave via the pressure it is putting on them.

The president said that in the light of the U.S. elections and the rigid building of settlements our view was that the passage of time was no longer in favor of the cause and that logic dictates that everyone sit at the negotiating table and face their responsibilities.

As for those who call for the elimination of Israel, I tell them that this will not happen because the people who give arms to us and to everybody are the two superpowers that guarantee the existence of Israel and even its supremacy. I need not talk about our experience with the Soviet Union, nor about the late President Anwar as-Sadat's experiment when he sought arms from them. Therefore, so that the cause will not die we must accept the positive aspects at the negotiating table. With regard to the rhetoric and outbidding about withdrawal before negotiations, this is the kind of talk that nobody endorsed because the United States itself sat down at the negotiating table after its war in Vietnam. This is what makes me say once again that we have before us a precious opportunity, particularly since the U.S. President has assured us that he insists on backing his initiative to the hilt. He is supported in the peace process by the American Jews, because they believe in peace and not in the control of land. If we can find a way to begin the negotiations with the Jordanians and Palestinians participating in them, then we believe that everybody will try to use his influence.

President Husni Mubarak then spoke about the recent PNC meetings in Algiers. He said: I do not deny that we felt very optimistic after the repeated appeals which emanated from Egypt, stressing the importance of the time element and the need to exploit it, and after the contacts, consultations and efforts which Egypt made and which the Palestinians knew about. Although certain statements were issued speaking of so-called capitualtion, we believed that the conference would be an opportunity for the Palestinians to take their cause in their own hands. Anybody who has an opportunity to achieve something better than Camp David is welcome to do so, but so far Camp David is our sole commitment and we cannot place the Egyptian people's interests at risk.

The president said that the Palestinians, in their own ways, invited 100 members [Egyptians] to go to Algeria when the PNC was in session. Some of them asked for permission to leave and some left without seeking permission, but I am certain that no Egyptian would agree to betray his country and that all those who did go are Egyptian and their complete loyalty is to Egypt.

Referring to the PNC resolutions, the president said that AL-AHRAM published them in its Friday edition -- the day before yesterday -- and they were all 100-percent accurate. He added that AL-AHRAM's comment on them was totally true.

President Mubarak said that during the invasion of Lebanon the PLO requested the revival of the Palestine broadcast from Cairo so that they could use it against Syria, which they accused of treason.

The president added: My reply was that that radio was abolished by the late President Anwar as-Sadat and would never return. The late President 'Abd an-Nasir had abolished it once before because of their excesses. When 'Abd an-Nasir accepted the Rogers plan they used the most abusive words against him. This is why he banned the radio in the interest of his country. They insulted 'Abd an-Nasir and they insulted As-Sadat. Both, in our opinion, were Egyptian nationalists and we do not doubt their patriotism for one moment.

The strange thing is that what they said about Syria during the Israeli invasion changed by some miracle to the point that in Algiers they said that their relations with Syria stemmed from the PNC resolutions stressing the importance of strategic relations between the PLO and Syria, the first confrontation line in the face of the common danger. Faruq Qaddumi went to Damascus and sent 'Arafat a cable informing him that "the Syrian brothers are very happy about the PLO resolutions."

President Mubarak also said: There are more than 40,000 Palestinians in Egypt. There are 9,000 students and there is a PLO office and technical offices. I say it with complete clarity and they must understand what I say, and I mean it. In an interview with the Saudi magazine AL-YAMAMAH Faruq Qaddumi said that in his political report he mentioned that the Israeli invasion provided the Egyptian regime with a golden opportunity to correct the mistake of Camp David and return to the Arab fold, but the regime failed the test. He added that hopes were pinned on the Egyptian nationalist movement and the Egyptian Army to rectify this situation.

I say that I was one of those who were part of the Armed Forces and the wars they fought from 1948 to 1973. The present generation was not alive then to know how the commanders, officers, and men were cut off from their relatives and children for many months, and how they lived in trenches at war. The people and the Army are well aware of what we did. I add that the Army and people do not move against the regime chosen by the people. If the people do not want the regime or if any president sees that the people do not want him then he must leave his place. [Here the hall burst into applause reflecting what those present thought of President Mubarak.]

The president added: After that they come and say that the political report only expressed the opinion of Faruq Qaddumi and that it was an initial report open to discussion and amendment, that they broadcast it live -- in other words, "hit with one hand and pacify with the other." Then Abu Iyad [Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf], who is a happy calm man with no problems, says that the contacts held in recent months between Egypt and the PLO contained some element of mutual political opportunism because these contacts were made through individuals who had no connection with the Palestinian decision and who contacted Egyptian individuals with no weight, and that the purpose of these contacts was information propaganda only. They talked with and were met by Foreign Ministry officials. We did more for them than any other state.

If they want to trade accusations among themselves, they are free to do so, but as far as the Egyptian officials were concerned they spoke from a position of responsibility. I do not know what [is wrong] with Camp David. I do not know what [would have happened] if they had come to Mena House [where the Egyptian-Israeli talks were held in Cairo]. Would the situation not have been different? If one of them had the courage of As-Sadat, on whom they hurled the worst abuse, would the situation not have changed completely?

I declare and emphasize that we are not prepared to and never will sell Egypt to anyone and we will never support a particular group.

We know that they are all rich and they have offices here in Egypt. What about Camp David? What good would it do the Arabs and the cause if it were abrogated?

We said: Come to some agreement with Jordan and we will help you, otherwise in 2 years' time we would be speaking but with not one to hear us. As I said, they slandered 'Abd an-Nasir and Anwar as-Sadat, and it I abrogated Camp David -- which will never happen -- they would slander me and accuse me of liquidating the cause. I think that the aim is to throw us into a whirlpool and into more problems and to drive a wedge between the people and the government.

President Mubarak then spoke about a statement made by [PLO Executive Committee] member Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani to the newspaper AL-MUSTAQBAL saying that he does not rule out a summit meeting between President Mubarak and 'Arafat but, on the other hand, holding the Egyptian authorities responsible for the present status of the Palestinians after they left Lebanon, and saying that, for example, Egypt did not accept some of the Palestinians who left Beirut, urged mutual recognition, refused to admit more than 500 new students and did not grant entry visas to the fighters who wanted to visit their families.

The president said that Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani was one of the people who held contacts with us in Egypt. I explained the reasons for Egypt's nonacceptance of the fedayeen. Egypt has a right to ask: Why Egypt, when they have the Steadfastness and Confrontation States?

As regards mutual recognition, I say that the cause is their cause and that what we say is mere advice; and we say that they should use the card in their hands at the right time because if that card is not used at the right time it will lose its value. As for the Palestinian students in Egyptian universities, they total 9,100, of whom 405 are receiving higher education. I want to remind them that anyone who slanders Egypt from now on will be expelled. This year Egypt admitted 803 Palestinian students at a time when Syria accepted no more than 100 and Libya accepted only 30.

As I said, there are 40,000 Palestinians [in Egypt] of whom 5,000 are employees and 1,000 merchants. They also have consultancy firms. I say it again: There is a limit to everything. I only spoke today because matters went beyond the limit. If there is going to be no commitment then I will speak to the Egyptian people frankly on the air and my reaction will be very violent. I am not prepared to have a state within the state or above the state.

This is what I told them when they asked us to revive the Palestine radio. We do not lack the weight that they speak about if this radio were to return to Egypt. This is rejected.

As regards what they say about the Egyptian nationalist movement, I say that the Egyptian nationalist movement consists of 45 million Egyptians, including even the 100 who attended the conference. They are all Egyptian nationalists. I do not doubt the patriotism of any of them, and I trust them all. They cannot divide us Egyptians.

President Mubarak added: I still maintain that Yasir 'Arafat is the most moderate among them, but it does not become him to say what he said at Khartoum airport, that he is well aware of the Egyptian people's sacrifices, but on the other hand, he asks his brothers in the Egyptian national party (NDP) not to overplay this card or tune.

I tell Yasir that Egypt and every patriot in it knows the magnitude of the sacrifices. It is not, as he put it, a question of his brothers in the NDP only. I do not doubt the patriotism of all our political parties. The [National Progressive Unionist] Grouping Party, the Liberal Party, and the Labor Party are all genuinely nationalist parties.

As regards his assertion that the farther Egypt draws away from Camp David the closer the Palestinians draw to Egypt, I have always said anyone who can achieve something better than Camp David would be supported by us all. What is important is that all parties agree. All the present initiatives call for peace and provide for full recognition of Israel. We have not objected to the Fes initiative. I hope they can implement it.

The president further said: One of the PNC resolutions says that future relations with Jordan would be based on a confederation between two independent states. We say that a final form of confederation between Palestine and Jordan would mean joint sovereignty with one unified army and one unified diplomatic representation, which means that the present demand for an independent state at this stage is not the final demand. What is important is that I do not want to repeat what the travelers from the West Bank and Gaza said to me about this [Palestinian leadership] group not knowing much about the realities in the West Bank and Gaza, some of them not having visited the West Bank and Gaza for over 15 or 20 years. We probably still remember what some of the West Bank people told the late President Anwar as-Sadat when he visited Jerusalem: That these people are making a trade of our pain and do not feel our suffering, most of them are rich and would never return to the West Bank and Gaza, and nobody would care about us -- our children go to prison but others determine our fate abroad.

President Mubarak said: I consider this speech to be an initial warning. As you know, I am a patient man and I hope to God that I will not take any measures because if measures are taken they will not stop at any limit, whatever the results. 'Abd an-Nasir died for the Palestinian cause and As-Sadat died for the sake of a solution to the problem. We are all mortals. Life is only a short journey and therefore risks do not matter much to us. 'Abd an-Nasir had his own style and Anwar as-Sadat had his own style. I want to say that I too have my own style which could be a mixture of both or more. I want our Palestinian borthers to understand the situation perfectly well. I do not want them to forget Egypt and its sacrifices. I walso want them to know that we do not seek gratitude from anyone and we do not harp on any particular tune or play with words, as some have claimed.

I also want them to know that we do not support anyone. We support the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people as a main strategic line in our policy. In doing so we pursue the national Egyptian line and Egyptian commitment. We know very well where we stand and where to step. We shoulder the responsibility for the future of 45 million people who want to lead the normal life to which they are entitled. Furthermore, Egypt is the biggest state in the region and it has commitments and duties to the Palestinian people. Committed as we are to them, we do not blame them for the mistakes and attitudes of a limited group of individuals. We will never forget the Palestinian people, and we will always share the responsibility with them until they live in dignity on their own land. We know that the people of the West Bank and Gaza are helpless.

In conclusion, President Mubarak said: I reject any interference in our internal affairs. I address this to whom it may concern. I should the alarm a first time and a second time, but I will definitely not sound it for a third time.

FORMER PRESIDENT CARTER DEPARTS CAIRO 8 MARCH

NC080820 Cairo MENA in English 0745 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo March 8 (MENA) -- Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter left here this morning for Israel after an eight-day private visit, within the context of a Mideast tour that also includes Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Syria.

The former U.S. president met with President Husni Mubarak, Premier Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din as well as a number of other senior officials.

Carter was seen off at the airport by Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, deputy premier and minister of state for education and scientific research, and Alfred Atherton, U.S. ambassador.

CAIRO PRESS DISCUSSES NONALIGNED SUMMIT

NC070700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2228 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, 6 Mar (MENA) -- In tomorrow's editorials, the Cairo newspapers take considerable interest in the opening of the Nonaligned Summit Conference tomorrow, Monday, affirming that this summit conference has gained special importance and focusing attention on the Egyptian moves and activities at the conference and on the conference's broaching of the Palestinian issue.

In its commentary in tomorrow's edition, AL-AHRAM expresses its belief that the thing on which hope can be pinned -- the hope that the Nonaligned Summit Conference will come out with important resolutions that will restore the movement's efficacy and positiveness -- is to go back to the series of principles on which the movement was established and to revive and strengthen these principles and then use them as a yardstick for all issues or problems so that the criterion acceptable to all will be the same one.

The paper adds that positiveness and seriousness require the conference to pass specific resolutions of a tangible effect in a manner far removed from ornate words and decorative expressions.

The paper believes that the contacts that are taking place at the preliminary meetings in this respect -- to which Egypt has effectively contributed -- induce reassurance that the resolutions will restore the movement's weight and efficiency.

AL-AKHBAR contributes a commentary on the same topic. It points to the consultations President Mubarak held immediately upon his arrival in New Delhi. AL-AKHBAR says President Mubarak's interest in the Nonaligned Conference basically centers on the Palestinian issue and on the situation in Lebanon.

The paper adds that this interest asserts that Egypt's attitude toward the Palestinians can never change and that the Palestinian people can never be reproached by Egypt just because some PLO members have rashly uttered some frivolous words against Egypt.

In this respect, the paper emphasizes that Egypt, as always, is still faithful to its Arabism and to its responsibility toward the Arabs irrespective of how much the Arabs harm and slander Egypt.

In concluding its commentary, AL-AKHBAR says: In the hours that preceded the convening of the conference, Egypt exerted great efforts that drew the world's attention. There can be no doubt, as the signs indicate, that at this conference, Egypt's stance will be a historic, prestigious, and commendable one.

In its commentary, AL-JUMHURIYAH denounces the attempts being made by some quarters to suspend Egypt's membership in the Nonaligned Movement and to condemn the peaceful efforts Egypt is exerting. The paper says these quarters are only concerned with the superficial surface of things, ignoring or disregarding the core of these things and the farsightedness which the Egyptian leadership has enjoyed and still enjoys.

The paper emphasizes that all these subversive moves against Egypt have failed and will fail if they reappear, because Egypt is determined to check with all its strength these prevarications and outbiddings. It adds that the present nonaligned summit faces hard work that diverts it from such trivalties.

The paper hints in this respect that strife and personal interests always constitute the main reason for the failure of the Nonaligned Movement in occupying the prestigious position befiting it in the world, particularly since it includes well over 100 states.

The paper concludes its commentary noting the importance that the present Nonaligned Summit Conference has gained for the first time in a long period, because the heads of the movement's founding states are participating in the conference. It calls attention to the need for benefiting from the new and strong momentum generated by this summit conference, which will begin its work in New Delhi tomorrow, and for repudiating all the attempts at polarization as well as all the conflicts raging among the member-states.

RADIO CITES AL-AKHBAR ON LIBYAN SUMMIT MOVES

NC080719 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 8 Mar 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's editorial AL-AKHBAR quotes news agencies as saying rumors and predictions are being reiterated in Nonaligned Conference circles that Libya is planning to create controversy at the conference against Egypt's policy and its course to achieve peace. Reports indicate that the Egyptian delegation at the conference has decided to reply very forcefully to any discord that is created on the draft resolutions that are presented at the conference and to any encroachment that harms Egypt and its efforts to achieve peace. The paper expresses the belief that the Egyptian delegation's decision is the least that is necessary to deal with the manipulations that are being carried out by those little ones who refuse to have a respected presence in world circles.

AL-AKHBAR wonders what Libya could say about Egypt and about its policy in the interest of peace and about the policy of the Arabs themselves. If we were to examine the facts we would not be able to say that Libya has what could be called an independent existence or that it follows a policy in which the Libyan people have a say, regardless of what the policy is.

PRESIDENT HUSAYN'S MESSAGE TO IRANIANS

JN051540 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Mar (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has emphatically warned the Iranian rulers, in a second message addressed to the Iranian people today, that any offensive -- whether by the army or by the [revolution] guards -- on the Ash-Shib area, the Maysan sector, the IV Army Corps, or any other sector, will be doomed to failure and that the attacking force will be completely annihilated.

The president affirmed that Iraq has its own ways and means to detect any move by the enemy on the strategic or operational level before it occurs. He urged the Iranian people and army to bring pressure to bear on their rulers and not to lose the opportunity for an honorable peace.

President Saddam Husayn drew the attention of the Iranian people to the grave dangers imperiling them under the current regime in Iran, stressing: Had your rulers shouldered the required level of national responsibility they would have accepted peace and they, together with their peoples, would have lived free on their land according to their own choice and would have left the Iraqi people to live in their own way.

The president called on the Iranian Army, the regular force which resorts to logic in time of peace and war, not to spurn this logic and reason, especially since the Iranian politicians are no longer resorting to it. He added: The Iranian rulers distorted the real meaning of leadership when they deviated from wisdom and the right path, thereby leaving the mainstream of legitimate leadership and the responsibility for rule. Accordingly, in light of this fact, the responsibility of all Iranians inside Iran and abroad is now increasing to cooperate closely to salvage Iran from its destructive ordeal.

In his message to the Iranian people, President Saddam Husayn expressed absolute confidence that if the Tehran rulers were able to crush three quarters of the Iranian people in this war for the attainment of their expansionist dreams, or even part of them, they would have done so to subsist on the corpses of their dead like crows. He stressed that these rulers would be forced to pursue a different path because the expansionist dreams have been buried and will never come true because of the mounting vigilance of the Iranian people and their knowledge of facts, and because of the steadfastness of the heroic Iraqis, who act as one and conscientiously honor their responsibility toward their homeland and holy places.

In his message to the Iranians, President Saddam Husayn said: Gentlemen -- the army and people of Iran -- your rulers are pushing you toward the incinerator and at the same time are avoiding it themselves. We have reached the conclusion that your rulers are not discharging any kind of responsibility toward your destiny. Had your leaders fought along with you as the Iraqi leaders are, they would have realized how ignorant they are of the war and its ordeals. It is not enough for the leaders to participate in the fighting by bringing some charlatans to the battlefield to lie, deceive the simple citizens, instill venomous rancor in them, and push them to the incinerators, as in the abortive offensives in the Ash-Shib area screened on Iranian television.

In his address to the Iranian people, President Saddam Husayn said: If this is the mentality of the Tehran rulers, it is the duty of all the Iranian Army and people to resort to peace and logic and to avert the violent death toward which the evil grudge-bearers in Tehran and Qom are pushing them.

Saddam Husayn went on: Gentlemen, you recall that when your rulers, with whom you are afflicted, gave orders to their henchmen to cross the international border east of Basra, they vied with each other in issuing aggressive, expansionist statements against Iraq. Khomeyni was so drunk with the spirit of vanity that he appealed to the people of Basra to receive the army of occupation and aggression. Like all noble people when exposed to aggression, the people of Basra and the heroes of the brave Iraqi Army inflicted a defeat on the army of charlatan Khomeyni. The president added: When Khomeyni and his henchmen realized that it was impossible to break into Iraqi defenses east of Basra, that the Iranian people and army were aware of the real situation and could not be forced to commit aggression in this area after the utter defeat which they had suffered, they came out with a new idea, expressing their desire to topple the Iraqi regime rather than to occupy Iraqi territory.

Saddam Husayn continued: Because Basra was at a great distance from the center of the regime and the leadership's headquarters, they decided to attack Baghdad in a straight line from Mandali to Baghdad. Accordingly, they concentrated their forces east of Mandali, but as you know, their aggression in this area did not even enable them to reach Mandali, which is no more than 10 km from the international border. Saddam Husayn added: When their inability to realize their aggressive aims became apparent and they realized the difficulty they would face in reaching Baghdad after their failure to advance even 10 km into Iraqi territory east of Mandali, they issued statements inside Iran and abroad that the most suitable sector for their offensive was the Maysan sector and that the nearest point to the Ghazilah bridge and to the highway connecting Maysan to Baghdad and Maysan to Basra was the Ash-Shib front. Therefore, they attacked the IV Army Corps sector of operation east of Maysan.

Saddam also said: Since they had previously failed to reach At-Tib village, which is only a few kilometers from the international border in the Maysan sector, they selected the Ash-Shib area in order to push toward the Ghazilah bridge and followed this attack with other attacks east of Maysan. You recall the horrible massacre which followed this attack in which thousands of Iranians were killed. This massacre is almost unprecedented in history; it has pained even the hearts of foreigners.

Saddam Husayn pointed out: Instead of recognizing facts and respecting truth, the Tehran rulers began talking about the difficulties they faced because of the barriers and obstacles set up by the Iraqis. In a fabulous lie, they said they only wanted to penetrate into Iraqi territory a short distance to prove to the Iraqis that they were capable of doing it.

In his message to the Iranian people, President Saddam Husayn said the basic factors that prompted the Iranian rulers to launch their aggression and prolong the war against Iraq are a mix of the individual expansionism and arrogance of Khomeyni and his cronies with the collaboration of suspect circles within the regime linked with foreign quarters. Thus, the president added, these factors have wickedly interacted to delude Iran's rulers and those in their orbit that it is possible to invade Iraq, topple its people's regime, and eventually annex it to the Khomeyni empire, which will also include the Gulf countries and the Arabian Peninsula. Referring to the outside collaboration with the Iranians, President Saddam Husayn pointed out that the Syrian ruler and his henchmen, as well as others calling themselves Arabs, were rushing in the same direction to further intensify the delusions with which the mentalities of the Iranian rulers are imbued.

President Saddam Husayn said: When we speak about the suspect circles within the Tehran regime, we are not making mere conjectures nor are we only using our own means of analysis and information. The present rulers' statements concerning those who have worked with them and later left the government, including the former foreign minister, are the best evidence of this. He added: Actually, we can tell how many agents are still in the government if we refer to statements by the present rulers.

President Saddam Husayn asserted that Iraq's defensive position along the border is not static or permanent in regard to strategic and mobilization calculations; it is a calculated position necessitated by the circumstances, including respect for public opinion nad an attempt to unveil the aggressors. Therefore, changes will be dictated by new calculations and factors, particularly if the state of war continues and the attacking force is rendered impotent and completely helpless.

If that happens, the president added, there will be nothing to prevent the Iraqis from resorting to the offensive against selected targets. Consequently, based on these calculations and issues, you the Iranian people and army realize how grave the material, human, and moral losses of Iran will be should your rulers continue in the game of war.

President Saddam Husayn asserted that the Iraqi Armed Forces have a high morale proportionate with the objectives of the offensives and defensives. He added that all the army formations have attained a high standard of training and have obtained excellent armament and equipment.

OIL MINISTER ON OPEC PRICES, PRODUCTION

JN071554 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] London, 7 Mar (INA) -- Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi has said that Iraq hopes for the adoption of oil resolutions fixing the production ceiling and reducing prices within OPEC.

In a statement to an INA correspondent here today, Taqi added that Iraq is against the adoption of unilateral decisions by some members as well as against other members' failure to abide by the OPEC resolutions, as in the past regarding prices and production quotas which were overstepped by some OPEC member states.

He stressed that Iraq is always seeking to maintain OPEC as a cohesive body working with a farsightedness that takes into account the interests of all sides, not temporary or shortsighted considerations which may benefit this or that side, but which will finally harm all the member states.

The minister pointed out that Iraq does not prefer a reduction in prices and said: However, it seems now that this is inevitable due to the large reduction in prices on the free market due to some countries' official reduction of their prices. Thus, the subject of reducing OPEC prices is submitted for discussion.

He added: We in Iraq would not prefer a reduction in prices if the matter were up to us, but our wishes alone are not enough. Affairs quite often are self-determining.

On the existence of a plan sponsored by Iran to destroy OPEC, the Iraqi minister said: It would not be strange for the Iranian regime to adopt such a position as it is now declaring that it wishes to abide by the official set prices, as if it were defending OPEC and official prices.

In fact, the whole world knows that is was Iran which first violated the official price structure and was the first, along with Libya, to sell oil for prices much lower than the official ones. He noted that by such statements, the Tehran rulers want to hide the exposed stands by which they played a basic role in the price fluctuations on world oil markets.

On Margaret Thatcher's statements regarding solving OPEC problems in isolation from the oil states which are unaffiliated with the organization, the Iraqi minister said: Severing the OPEC states' problems from those of the other oil-producing countries will drag these countries into a price war. He stressed the need to create some sort of understanding and continuous dialogue between OPEC and the other oil-producing countries in order to reach a formula serving all the concerned parties.

Taqi expressed optimism that the organization would adopt a formula acceptable to all member-states, adding that the final result would be in the interest of adopting a decision upon which there is agreement, as this is the only solution to protect the interests of all. Otherwise, he said, all, without exception, will be harmed.

The oil minister arrived here late last night to take part in the consultative meeting to be held by OPEC today.

COMMUNIQUE ON MILITARY OPERATIONS 6-7 MARCH

JN071653 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Mar (INA) -- The Armed Forces General Command has announced the death of two Iranians and the destruction of two enemy observation posts and five infantry positions during our armed forces' activities in the various operational sectors yesterday evening and today. This came in a communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command here tonight. It added that one of our combat patrols found a quantity of serviceable military equipment in the Maysan sector left by the enemy in the recent Ash-Shib battles. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,021 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The brave men of our armed forces are continuing their activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the clique of evil and charlatanism ruling over Iran. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One was killed and four infantry positions and two observation posts destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield. The occupants of the four infantry positions were killed.

2. One was killed and one infantry position destroyed east of Basra.

3. One of our combat patrols in the Maysan operational sector found a quantity of serviceable military equipment left by the enemy in the recent Ash-Shib battles.

4. The vile Iranian regime today shelled Mandali, Ash-Shihabi, Zurbatiyah, and their outskirts, causing some damage to civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 March 1983

KING HUSAYN LEAVES FOR OMAN, INDIA 5 MARCH

JN051232 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn left Amman today for the Sultanate of Oman on a short visit during which he will meet with Sultan Qabus. Later, his majesty will go to New Delhi to head the Jordanian delegation to the Seventh Nonaligned Summit which will begin its work there the day after tomorrow, Monday.

His Majesty was seen off by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the presidents of the Senate and the National Consultative Council, Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, the chief chamberlain, the ministers, and the ambassadors of Oman and India.

The Jordanian delegation accompanying the king consists of: Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of The Royal Hashemite Court Ahmad al-Lawzi, Court Minister 'Amir Khammash, and Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah. Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim who is in New Delhi attending the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference will join the delegation.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath before His Majesty King Husayn, in the presence of the Cabinet, as regent during his majesty's absence from the homeland.

A royal decree was issued appointing Finance Minister Salim Masa'idah as acting prime minister during the absence of Mudar Badran from the homeland who is in the company of his majesty the king.

REGENT REITERATES STAND ON PLO, IRAQ-IRAN

JN061746 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, opened the 11th session of the Arab Labor Conference at the Palace of Culture in Amman today. In a speech, his highness said: Jordan's pan-Arab commitment to the basic Arab issues needs no proof because we believe in joint Arab action and are committed to defending the national soil. We offer all we can to restore usurped Arab rights in Palestine and we support the just struggle of the Iraqi people against the continuing aggressions on Iraqi territory. The crown prince prayed to God that reason would prevail so blood is spared and resources and efforts will be preserved to tackle the Arabs' primary cause, Palestine. His highness expressed the hope that the nonaligned summit would reach resolutions that will end the Iraq-Iran war and stop this human tragedy.

Affirming Jordan's unchanging stand on the Arabs' primary cause, the prince said that Jordan is adhering to all issues on which the Arabs have reached a consensus in their summits; that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative for the Palestinian people; and that the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people cannot be encroached upon or flouted.

AR-RA'Y PRAISES HUSAYN-MUBARAK MEETING

JN080734 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 8 Mar 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Credibility In Words and Deeds," today's newspaper AR-RA'Y writes: Yesterday the nonaligned summit in New Delhi witnessed the first meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and President Husni Mubarak since the Egyptian president assumed the presidency. The meeting means primarily that Jordanian-Egyptian relations are governed by the supreme Arab interests and the need to give top priority to undertake Arab action to rescue the land and kinfolk over the river.

In light of this fact, talks were held between the Jordanian and Egyptian leaders on the Palestinian question, the situation in the Gulf, and other Arab affairs. These talks were mainly aimed at creating Arab coordination that would enable the Arab nation to move from a position of reaction to one of action and initiative in order to confront the dangers menacing it and eventually manage to employ the time factor in its interest.

AR-RA'Y adds: It is no secret that the Husayn-Mubarak meeting will spark the resentment of Israel and the other forces which are trying to consecrate alienation between the Arab world and Egypt. Therefore, it will not be strange if the trumpets of Israel and the isolationists embark on vituperations as an expression of their apprehension and resentment of any Arab rapprochement which might contribute to the rebuilding of a unified Arab stand.

Jordan's credibility in words and practice was a strong motive for it being chosen to express the opinion of the Asian group of the Nonaligned Movement at the summit. This choice came in honor of Jordan and in acknowledgement of its positive, constructive role in the movement. Hence, King Husayn's speech was an example of credibility of concept and responsibility in its outlook for the future.

AR-RA'Y continues: King Husayn's call on behalf of that group that the nonaligned states should reconsider their positions and bolster cooperation among themselves as a basis for proving their credibility in front of the world is worthy of comprehension by the Arab members of the movement. Their comprehension of this call should be coupled with a real practice that will turn Arab solidarity into a fact that is viewed with respect by the nonaligned countries. It should also be added that rebuilding Arab ranks will help the nonaligned states face the challenges they are encountering, as indicated by His Majesty King Husayn. This fact makes the Arabs assume a basic responsibility toward themselves and the movement to which they are affiliated. It is also a fact which cannot be ignored by anyone.

Concluding, AR-RA'Y says: King Husayn's speech in New Delhi yesterday and his meeting with President Husni Mubarak there are two prominent indications of Jordan's status, credibility, and relentless determination to stay forever a strong pillar of the Nonaligned Movement and Arab solidarity, as well as the first to rescue land and kinfolk regardless of the challenge.

AMMAN RADIO REPORTS HUSAYN-MUBARAK MEETING

JN071628 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met with His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at their place of residence in New Delhi at 1200 Jordan time today. Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of President Mubarak's office for political affairs, attended the meeting. The two leaders exchanged views on the various Arab and international issues, particularly the developments in the Palestinian issue and the political efforts aimed at achieving a just and permanent settlement for the Middle East. His Majesty King Husayn and President Mubarak also discussed several topics on the agenda of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference which opened in New Delhi this morning.

TRADE MINISTER BANS 'IMPORTS' FROM LEBANON

JN051825 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Amman, 5 Mar (PETRA) -- Walid 'Asfur, minister of trade and industry, has decided to ban imports from Lebanon of non-Lebanese origin. He also suspended the issuance of import licences for such goods as of today, and until further notice.

AL-JUMAYYIL, 'ARAFAT MEET IN NEW DELHI 7 MAR

NC071710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] We received a report from New Delhi a short time ago, saying President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has held a meeting with Yasir 'Arafat who proceeded to meet President al-Jumayyil at one of the conference rooms, congratulated him and praised the Lebanese Government's procession, the solidity with which this procession is being led and the adherence to the firm principles from which Lebanon does not deviate despite all the tragedies and difficult circumstances it has experienced.

'Arafat expressed his positive readiness to respond to the Lebanese Government's procession and to facilitate its task with regard to the withdrawal of the armed Palestinians from Lebanon in accordance with the Lebanese officials' request in their quest to end the foreign armed presence on Lebanese territory.

President al-Jumayyil explained the Lebanese situation and the circumstances which require that all parties facilitate the task of the Lebanese Government to reestablish the foundations of the state and the need to go along with the efforts the Lebanese state is making to firmly rebuild the homeland on the basic principles which Lebanon has often declared.

When 'Arafat raised the question of the Palestinians residing in Lebanon, President al-Jumayyil emphasized that the Lebanese state is entrusted with the safety of all residents on Lebanese territory in a legal manner and within the framework of the regulations and laws in force in accordance with the dictates of the national conscience, the Lebanese nobility and the international laws and norms. President al-Jumayyil affirmed that the state alone is responsible for the safety of the residents on Lebanese territory, including the civilian Palestinians who are residing there legitimately and legally. As for the Palestinians who are illegally residing in Lebanon, they shall be subject to the Lebanese laws and their stipulations in regard to such cases as theirs.

After meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, President al-Jumayyil held a series of meetings with a number of the heads of states participating in the Nonaligned Summit Conference.

TALKS WITH ISRAEL BEGIN IN KHALDAH 8 MARCH

Plenary Session Held

NC080854 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0840 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Report from the Lebanese Information Ministry delegation in Khaldah -- live]

[Text] About 3 minutes ago a brief plenary session began. It is expected that it will be followed by the subcommittees' meetings. These meetings, as we have learned, will continue until this afternoon. We will be with you again to report any new developments, particularly concerning the subcommittees' meetings. These committees will be defined at the plenary session, which is expected to end shortly.

Committees Begin Meetings

NC080952 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Report from Lebanese Information Ministry Delegation in Khaldah -- live]

[Text] A few moments ago, the Lebanese delegation's official spokesman, Dr Dawud as-Sayigh, emerged and made the following statement: At the outset of the meeting, the chairman of the Israeli delegation raised the question of statements attributed to Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim concerning the closure of the border between the two countries. He said that the purpose of the movement of goods is not economic, but that it symbolizes the new aspired relations with Lebanon and that the volume of this trade exchange will be very limited and that its purpose is not to flood the Lebanese market with Israeli goods.

Following this clarification, the plenary session was adjourned and the committees began their meetings. These are the committees on ending the state of war, on the framework of relations, and on the security arrangements and withdrawals.

Ladies and gentlemen, this clarification was made after the end of the plenary session, which began at 1033 in the presence of the three delegations. As we said earlier, the three committees began their meetings immediately after the end of the plenary session.

Further on Khaldah Meeting

NC081333 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The tripartite negotiations in Khaldah are still progressing slowly. They center on three issues -- the security arrangements, termination of the state of war, and mutual relations.

We will now leave the word to the Voice of Lebanon team in Khaldah to speak to us in a direct report]

[Begin recording] The Voice of Lebanon team is again addressing you from Khaldah. What has happened so far in the 21st round of the negotiations held in Khaldah? The subcommittees ended their meetings at 1340 [1140 GMT] and are now in a lunch recess. The meetings will be resumed shortly.

The 21st round of the tripartite negotiations can be briefly described as routine negotiations. The reason is that the previous Israeli and Lebanese stands have not changed. There has been no significant change in these stands.

Yosi 'Amihud, the spokesman of the Israeli delegation, told reporters that leader of the Israeli delegation David Kimche was surprised by what has been attributed to the Lebanese foreign minister regarding the closing of the border. He said that if this is the official Lebanese policy, then there is no need to continue the negotiations. 'Amihud added: There is absolutely no intention to drown the Lebanese market with [Israeli] goods or to achieve economic gains because the issue is linked to economic competition. He further said: The trade exchange symbolizes the initiation of new relations and the ending of the state of war. [end recording]

RESPONSIBLE SOURCE COMMENTS ON ARENS STATEMENT

NC071555 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Reacting to a statement attributed to Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens regarding a partial withdrawal from Lebanon, a responsible Lebanese source has stated that talk about a partial withdrawal is a step backward vis-a-vis the progress that has been made in the negotiations. Lebanon insists on a complete withdrawal of all foreign forces from its territory. A partial withdrawal does not solve any of the present problems -- neither the issue of Lebanese sovereignty nor the question of Israel's security.

The source added that the security arrangements that have been discussed during the talks are more appropriate for the security of Israeli civilians and military men than the permanent presence of foreign forces in Lebanon. This military presence will be fraught with the danger of permanent tension and crisis in the Middle East and with the possibility of a confrontation among the big powers.

IRANIANS DENY ATTACKING ARMY FORCE IN BRITAL

NC061707 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] At 0900 today, a meeting was held at the Military Court under the government's commissioner [Mufawwad al-Hukumah] and [Lebanon's military prosecutor] Shaykh As'ad Jirmanus to continue investigations into the attack on a number of Lebanese Army officers and soldiers in the town of Brital and on the Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks in Al-Biqa'.

As a result of the meeting, the government's commissioner to the Military Court issued warrants for the arrest of the instigators, attackers, and others involved and for bringing them before the Military Court. The government's delegate declared that the investigation are continuing.

Meanwhile, the Iranian revolution guards, who are stationed in Syria and Lebanon, today denied that the Iranians had participated in the attack on the Lebanese Army in the town of Brital.

ISRAELI FORCES BEGIN LARGE-SCALE ROTATION 7 MAR

NC080825 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] It has been reported that the Israeli forces in Lebanon yesterday began a large-scale rotation. The Israelis have set up fixed roadblocks along the coastline from Ra's al-'Ayn south of Tyre up to Khaldah Boulevard -- the parking area for Israeli vehicles. It has been observed that the Israeli army has included new steel armored troop carriers among the vehicles reaching Beirut's suburbs.

ISRAELIS NEAR U.S. LEBANESE ARMY POSITIONS

NC080954 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Israeli forces today went near the positions of the Marines and the Lebanese Army in Al-'Amrusiyah. Contacts were consequently held to avoid any problems.

HADDAD MESSAGE ASKS FOR U.S. CHRISTIAN AID

LD071338 Kuwait KUNA in English 1036 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Kuwait, March 7 (KUNA) -- A local newspaper Monday published a message from Lebanese Army renegade Major Sa'd Haddad addressed to an American Christian institute revealing his intention to create a Christian state in Lebanon and appreciating the institute's aid in this respect.

AL-QABAS said that the document was addressed to director of the "High Adventure" Monastery which is "linked to a number of fascist and imperialist groups including that of Haddad's."

The Los Angeles-based institute also finances "Voice of Hope," Haddad's private broadcasting station.

"How can we consider assistance extended to an army renegade who is leading terrorist militias bombing innocent civilians, as part of religious activities launched by High Adventure?" The paper wondered.

The daily published a photocopy of the message in English with a verbatim Arabic version.

"The last six years of trying to establish a true Christian country have left me wary," the Lebanese renegade said, adding that "great achievements have been implemented in this part of the world."

"You and your people have played a part in this," he said.

Haddad claimed he was nor responsible for the Beirut massacres of Palestinian refugees and cited the Lebanese and Israeli investigations which he said found him not involved.

Warning that he might quit because of repeated attacks against his "free Lebanon" state and himself personally, Haddad hoped that High Adventure would further support him, the daily concluded.

SYRIANS DETAIN PALESTINIANS, DISARM SOLDIERS

NC071036 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] A Syrian roadblock in Riyaq has detained four members of the Palestine Liberation Army. The reason is not known. It has been learned that orders were given to the roadblock in the area to detain all members of Palestinian organizations. Orders were given to the Syrian roadblock personnel in the Al-Kawakhat locality in 'Akkar District to stop Lebanese Army personnel and strip them of their state-owned weapons.

INFORMATION MINISTER ON LEBANON, WITHDRAWALS

JN071334 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Comrade Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and information minister, in an interview with the Beirut magazine ASH-SHIRA', spoke about Syria's principled and invariable stands on all the current events, maneuvers, and projects in the region. He asserted that the Syrian forces had entered Lebanon at the official request of the legitimate government, in accordance with the Arab summit and in response to calls of distress by our people in Lebanon, in order to contribute toward ending the bloodshed of the civil war.

In the interview, the information minister said: Our forces are devoted to serving the legitimate government and are playing their role in serving Lebanon and enabling the government to bring about an unconditional evacuation of the invading Israeli forces. He added that Syria and Lebanon are twin countries, and therefore, the security of Syria and Lebanon complement each other, stressing: Anything affecting Lebanon's security would undoubtedly affect Syria's security and interests.

Proceeding from this perspective, Syria is doing its utmost to help Lebanon increase its strength and face all pressures being brought to bear by Israel and the United States.

During the interview, Comrade Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad explained the deceptive U.S. methods, adding that the United States had broken its obligations regarding the complete and immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and in its support for Israel's aggression and perpetration of the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

Comrade Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad affirmed Syria's strong ties with the various Lebanese sides who are working diligently to achieve accord and enhance determination to defend Lebanon's sovereignty and future. He also stressed Syria's relations with the sincere USSR ally, which supports our just Arab cause and is giving us everything with which to defend ourselves against the continuing invasion and aggression.

Alluding to the U.S. and Israeli threats against Syria, Comrade Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said that Israel is a racist, expansionist state in the region, stressing that this expansionist, racist inclination should be crushed. That is why, the information minister added: We are building our intrinsic power with the help of our brothers and friends in the world.

Concluding his interview with ASH-SHIRA', Comrade Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said: We have confidence in ourselves and in our brothers and friends, adding that any Israeli aggression will be confronted by us with determination, courage, and staunchness.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON ARMED FORCES' CAPABILITY

JN080947 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Damascus, 8 Mar (SANA) -- General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, has stressed that Syria is making large strides toward building its intrinsic power and achieving a strategic balance.

In an interview published today in the newspaper TISHRIN, Talas added that the bases of this balance are available. He added: We will burn the ground under the aggressors, who will know the strength of our reply and the solidity of our stand if they dare to turn their threats into aggression.

Talas said: The past 20 years in the era of the March revolution were full of accomplishments on the economic level and in building our Armed Forces. The revolution leadership is continuously supplying our fighters with further weapons, hardware, and sophisticated equipment. All the battles we waged have proven our Armed Forces' great ability to integrate their weapons as they will prove in any future battle.

General Talas added: The enemies' threats will not undermine our determination. Should the occasion arise, those enemies will face on the battlefield, heroes who yearn for martyrdom and who are capable of confronting challenges.

Concluding, the defense minister asserted that Syria's rejection of capitulatory solutions, as well as humiliation and slavery, is an expression of the Arab nation's will. This makes us add that Syria is not alone in the battle, he said. He also stressed that the peace that the enemies are submitting to the world is only a cover behind which they conceal their expansion and aggression as well as their attempts to weaken and paralyze the Arab power. He added that the scientific methods adopted by the Syrian Army have reached an advanced level under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, which is basing all its steps toward building our Armed Forces on such methods.

'PALESTINE BROADCAST' ON IRAQI ROLE IN LEBANON

JN080956 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Palestine broadcast: From the "On the Events" program]

[Text] No matter how long facts remain concealed, one day they will surface. This is what happened with the attempted assassination of the Zionist ambassador in London, which was used as a pretext by the Begin government to invade Lebanon. The British authorities have revealed the identity of the side which perpetrated this attempt. It has transpired that the Iraqi intelligence apparatus was behind this operation. What motives prompted the Iraqi intelligence to perpetrate this operation?

We did not expect that the officials of the ruling regime in Baghdad would claim that their objective behind the operation was basically aimed against the Zionist enemy. It is not their character to wage such a war against the Zionist enemy. They chose the objective, the tool, and the timing, certainly, bearing in mind that their action would be used as an excuse to invade Lebanon. They invited the United States and Israel to invade Lebanon. They implemented a plan over which they, along with the Mosad and the CIA, had agreed. Actually, they did not aim to assassinate the Zionist ambassador in London, but to assassinate the Palestinian resistance, Lebanon, and Syria.

They fired the bullet at the Zionist ambassador at a time when the course of fighting on the battlefront against Iran had been reversed in favor of Iran and when the entire world started to talk about the imminent collapse of their regime. All the successive developments interpret the behavior of the Baghdad rulers, who used the invasion of Lebanon as a cover to overtly restore direct relations with the ruling regime in Egypt and become a party to the Camp David plot. Their affiliation with Camp David prompted these rulers to fabricate the pretext for the invasion of Lebanon.

The bullet in London was actually fired by Camp David. Israel's invasion of Lebanon was planned and perpetrated by Camp David, and Begin's tears over the fate of the Zionist ambassador in London were crocodile tears because Begin knew in advance of the ambassador's fate since he had planned the assassination attempt with Mosad and the Iraqi intelligence organs.

His fate was part of the Lebanon invasion plan and part of Begin's scheme which Sharon had conveyed to the Pentagon and for which he had received Washington's green light.

Amman Radio's 'Indifference'

JN061201 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Palestinian broadcast; unattributed commentary]

[Text] Following the 16th session of the PNC, two developments took place that were discerned by the Arab citizen. The first was the change in Amman radio's information line. After being particularly enthusiastic and spreading fabricated news to give a wrong impression to listeners, the radio deliberately showed indifference, and even practiced an information blackout. The reason of course is clear: The PNC political statement includes basic facts which do not fit the whims of those who believed in the possibility of a separation between Syria and the [Palestinian] resistance, and believed that a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation could be formed to stand behind the positive points in Reagan's plan.

The PNC affirmed basic facts: The strategic relationship between Syria and the Palestinian resistance is a relationship which expresses the ultimate alliance between the Palestinian revolution and Syria. It is also the cornerstone of the PLO's inter-Arab relations. The PNC explained that the confederation with Jordan is a future and not a current plan, and depends on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil. The PNC also frankly rejected the Reagan plan and did not see in it any of the positive points which some of the agent Arab sides are talking about. It also frankly rejected the concept of a joint delegation or authorization. Therefore, nothing of what the PNC has approved satisfied Amman radio or raised its enthusiasm.

The second development was Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's warning to the PLO. Neither the stand which the PLO expressed through the political statement of the PNC nor the stand that was expressed by the Egyptian opposition in its leaders' speeches before the PNC satisfy the regime of Husni Mubarak, who is determined to adhere to the Camp David accords. This regime began to show its frustration with the special ties between the Egyptian opposition and the PLO. This frustration might develop from a warning to the PLO into a phase of repressive measures against the opposition forces in Egypt.

Thus, the clear-cut Palestinian card which stems from right, sound, and national Palestinian viewpoints, has embarrassed those who play the role of godfather to the U.S. plan in the region.

THREE SOVIET TU-154 AIRLINERS PURCHASED

JN051856 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Damascus, 5 Mar (SANA) -- A contract has been signed between Syria and the USSR according to which Syria will purchase three new TU-154 passenger airliners at the price of $51 million, including spare engines and parts to beef up its fleet.

POW EXCHANGE TALKS WITH PLO REPORTEDLY FAIL

TA060542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] The PLO says that the negotiations with Israel over the release of prisoners has run aground and come to a halt. The PLO delegation that conducted the talks in Vienna has now returned to Damascus. These remarks were made by a senior PLO member in Damascus, who refused to disclose his identity, but he did not divulge any other details. He only stated that the PLO's contacts with Israel via the Austrian Government and the International Red Cross [IRC] failed and have stopped. The PLO demanded [darash] the release of 6,500 terrorists in return for the 8 IDF soldiers it is holding, 2 of whom are in the hands of Ahmad Jibril's organization. Of the terrorists whose release was demanded, 5,500 are imprisoned in the Ansar camp and another 1,000 are in Israeli jails.

But at the same time, Jibril's terrorist organization has announced that it is conducting separate negotiations on the exchange of prisoners via the IRC representative in Damascus. The spokesman of this organization, The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine -- General Command, said that his organization refuses to be part of the contacts being conducted via Austria and will not honor any agreement achieved in Vienna. The spokesman said that the organization is holding more than just the two prisoners it has thus far been thought to be holding. He said, however, that his organization will not allow the IRC representatives or anybody else to visit the prisoners before Israel hands over an accurate list of Palestinians who he says were transferred from Ansar camp to jails inside Israel. The spokesman says that more than 150 terrorists, including senior PLO members, were transferred to Israel while his organization received a list of only 90 names.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the IDF is not reacting to this PLO announcement on the issue of prisoners, but Tal nevertheless mentions that in the past, official IDF spokesmen have said that Israel demands [doreshet] as a precondition that it be allowed to visit the two captive IDF soldiers in Jibril's hands and that details of the fate of the five missing IDF soldiers be given. Our correspondent says that the recent announcements are apparently a form of psychological warfare and that this is intended to pressure Israel, which is highly sensitive to the issue of prisoners.

Further on POW Issue

TA061924 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] The Red Cross in Beirut has informed the mothers of two soldiers held prisoner by Ahmad Jibril's organization that it does not know where the prisoners are, and it was not informed that it has to mediate on this issue. In a broadcast on Jordanian television a few weeks ago, it was stated that Jibril's men were inviting the mothers of the prisoners to visit their sons. Our military correspondent Dan Scemama reports from the studio about the negotiations for the release of prisoners:

[live] Israeli security sources this evening say that the PLO is trying to wage a psychological war against the Israeli public and the families of the prisoners. In contacts between the PLO and Israel -- which have always been conducted through the Austrian government -- Israel posed two conditions: First, that the Red Cross be allowed to call on two IDF soldiers held prisoner by Jibril's men; and second, that Jibril state whether he is holding other prisoners. As known, Israel has five soldiers missing since the Peace for Galilee Operation.

The PLO men took part in the negotiations, accepted these Israeli demands, and submitted several requests to Israel. One of these requests was to receive a list of all of Jibril's men who are held at the Ansar camp. Israel fulfilled its commitments and submitted a detailed list. In the last meeting with the PLO men which took place a week ago in Vienna, they promised to fulfill the Israeli demands. Until these demands are met, Israel is not prepared to discuss any of the PLO's demands for the exchange of prisoners.

Security sources this evening said that Israel is not conducting separate negotiations with Jibril's men. The PLO delegation, which arrived in Vienna, represented all the organizations, and it seems that the latter have trouble imposing their wishes on Ahmad Jibril. This is why they say that negotiations between Israel and the PLO over the exchange of prisoners blew up.

A few weeks ago, Jordanian television announced that Jibril's men were inviting the mothers of the two soldiers in their hands to come to Beirut, to the Red Cross office, and from there, the mothers would be taken to meet their sons. The mothers tried to meet their sons in this fashion, but Red Cross officials in Beirut were totally unaware of this promise. Abu Jihad's [Khalil al-Wazir] announcement on Jordanian television last night that he is inviting the eight mothers to come and visit their sons who are held by the PLO, is presumably part of the psychological warfare launched by the PLO.

To sum up, Israel is now awaiting the reply of the PLO delegation in Vienna on whether Red Cross officials will be allowed to meet the two prisoners and whether Jibril's men are holding additional prisoners. Once a positive reply has been received, relevant negotiations will be opened.

RADIO SAYS SYRIA DISARMS, DETAINS 'TERRORISTS'

TA080527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] The Syrian Army launched a campaign of wide-scale detentions of the terrorists in its territory in Lebanon a few days ago. Most of them belong to Fatah and to the Jordanian battalion of the Palestine Liberation Army. Syrian soldiers have likewise disarmed many Lebanese Army soldiers in the area under its control.

SHAMIR REPORTEDLY MAY VISIT U.S. THIS WEEK

TA080525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] It has been learned in Washington that the Israeli foreign minister may visit there within a few days. The exact date will be determined today, and the visit may even take place this week. Our correspondent in Washington points out that if Shamir goes there, the administration will try to utilize him to promote the Lebanon negotiations, and that both parties will discuss the implication of the stationing of SAM-5's with Soviet teams near Damascus. Reports from Washington last week had it that Minister Arens was the one to suggest Shamir's trip to the United States in order to bring about a coordination of positions with the administration over Lebanon. Envoy Habib is also in Washington now.

KHALDAH TALKS RESUME; NO COMPROMISE RAISED

TA080912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] The talks between Israel and Lebanon resumed in Khaldah this morning, but our correspondent Roni Daniyel reports that no compromise suggestion on the important matters will be raised there.

Therefore, secondary issues will be discussed today. The Lebanese radio stations have said that a turning point will occur in the negotiations only if envoy Habib returns from Washington with a new compromise solution. The Beirut newspapers report this morning that President al-Jumayyil had obtained a personal pledge from Yasir 'Arafat that as part of the overall arrangement for the withdrawal of the foreign forces, the terrorists too will pull out.

HA'ARETZ ON U.S. RHETORIC ON SAM-5'S IN SYRIA

TA071200 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Mar 83 p 7

[Commentary from the United States by Gid'on Samet: "The Danger of Rhetoric"]

[Text] Washington -- Amid the dispute over the agreement in Lebanon there have recently been close and coordinated contacts between Israel and the United States regarding a very relevant issue: The stationing of Soviet missiles in Syria. Israel transferred to the administration -- and the latter also received from its own sources -- additional information, regarded here as very serious, about the move of the SAM-5's into the operational stage, the flow of Soviet advisers, and brisk tactical activities around the missile sites. This political-military event is especially significant, partly due to the affinity of interests between Washington and Jerusalem which goes beyond all the differences of opinion between them.

To our regret, these are more than reports, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger stated in an interview last week, and we are very worried. Secretary of State George Shultz also registered his concern in public while Weinberger, whose remarks are always more acute, said that Syria had "in many respects become an additional front position of the Soviet empire." He added that the Russians "can pull the trigger" in a deep penetration point in the Middle East.

The administration has been very sensitive for several months now. However, as was written here a few weeks ago, the issue is tied to complex considerations which forced both Israel and the United States to proceed with restraint. Recent data no longer justified the administration's public low profile. Weinberger was shaken up over the arrival of 4,500 Soviet advisers to the area since the war. Experts believe that even if the secretary of defense was exaggerating, he was reflecting increasing concern here about the positioning of a considerable Soviet force which may get involved in acts of hostility at a dangerous proximity to the Marine units and the Sixth Fleet.

Information reaching us speaks about moving some of the existing Syrian missile deployments to protect the SAM-5 sites. This move is an inevitable part of the installation of SAM-5 batteries whose high-flying and long-range missiles require the protection of smaller missiles against attacks by low-flying aircraft. However, this relatively limited confrontation, similar to the one in the Al-Biqa' area between Israeli aircraft and SAM-5, might easily end up absolutely different than in the past. SAM-2, SAM-3, SAM-6, and SAM-9 bases no longer stand on their own and many of them are integrated into an extended system for defense of the new and modern missile. The escalation may be unplanned, but U.S. and Israeli experts do not rule out the possibility of an international Soviet provocation whose consequences are unpredictable. In such a case, the Soviet Union will do everything possible to prevent another serious and significant defeat whose implications go beyond the boundaries of this region.

The palpability, scope, and proximity of the Soviet threat are of such a nature that they have forced the administration to react sharply, although its current diplomatic interest -- the negotiations with Lebanon -- should have dictated abstaining from exacerbating the atmosphere.

However, a deeper than predicted Soviet involvement grew in Syria within months and the administration had to make it clear that it is aware of it and that it would not allow this involvement to expand. It saw before its eyes the Egyptian precedent at the beginning of the 1970's when the Soviet presence swelled to gigantic dimensions.

Except for protesting, there is nothing much that the United States can do unless it allows the only element that can act to do so. It seems that Israel realizes the big political advantage entailed in this situation. It feeds the United States with information not only because it is serious, but also because there is nothing like it to reemphasize the deep affinity of interests between the two countries. The intelligence clamor that Israel is raising behind the scenes over the SAM sites is one of the best preventive measures Israel currently holds against an exacerbation of the U.S. position toward it. It is as if Israel were saying: One should not quarrel with the one who can solve a U.S. problem that may indeed require action. This was the tone used here in talk about Foreign Minister Shamir's visit to discuss Lebanon and the missiles: His position in talks about the first item will be far more solid when taken together with the second topic.

In the last few weeks, it seemed that Israel has again smelled the old scent of coordination a la Haig in the period preceding the war in Lebanon. There is once again sharp anti-Soviet talk from the administration, and there is once again a military threat which may call for an Israeli reaction. Whoever thought at the time that a secondary objective of the war was to repel the U.S. initiative for dealing with the Palestinian question will once again be able to readopt his old theory.

Lebanon of spring 1982 was regarded by the administration, or at least by Alexander Haig, also as a refuge for the Soviets in the heart of the Middle East. Syria of Winter 1983 is becoming the focus of far more direct and threatening Soviet activity. A follow-up of Israeli-U.S. contacts on this issue gives way to the impression that there are some people in Israel who think this situation may be exploited to reestablish the strategic coordination between the two countries through the backdoor.

The missiles acquire wider political and strategic significance due to their close hinging on the Jordanian question, among other things, King Husayn's fear of directing the missiles against him if he joins the peace process. In this context, Israel is suddenly no longer the enemy of the Hashemite Kingdom but its most potentially effective protector. Just as in 1970, Israel's strength -- at the request of the United States and for the proper political compensation -- was the wedge against a Syrian invasion, so can Israel today attempt to cast itself as the regional defender. The missiles have now become a burning issue between the two countries. Their danger is not limited to their antiaircraft capability; they might kindle the fire for a new conflagration. The United States knows that on the Soviet set of scales lie its military prestige and the test of a sophisticated system which protects the Soviet Union itself and whose predecessor was shamefully devastated.

However, in addition to these possible dangers, we have learned that any item on our current political-military agenda may only attain a mythical character. A dangerous monster may rise all of a sudden, fed by the government's rhetorical passion and enthusiastic media coverage. Once the dam of restraint is broken, and Israel declares that the missiles are a threat that must be destroyed, then dynamism, which previously almost inevitably led from talk to action, will start.

It is important to closely follow the Israeli (and American) handling of this issue.

How many in Israel remember that there are in Syria Scud missiles which pose a direct threat not only to our aircraft but also to our population centers? The government has for years chosen not to talk about them although it could have rubbed them against our noses as being a terrible threat. Due to some important motives, vociferous rhetoric has emerged in Israel and the United States about the SAM-5's. Before it goes beyond the critical point of no return, its possible consequences should be cautiously examined.

ONE HURT IN BUS STONING INCIDENT 7 MARCH

TA080552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] One person was injured last night when an Egged bus traveling near the Az-Zahiriyah refugee camp in the Hebron hills was hit by a rock. An army unit dispatched to the scene was also targeted by stone throwers. The area was closed off by security forces. Near Bethlehem, a petrol bomb was thrown at a border patrol jeep and no one was injured.

PRO-JORDANIAN ACTIVISTS APPROACHED FOR POSTS

TA080613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Civilian administration officers have tried to send out feelers to Jordan-supporting activists about the possibility that they would agree to be appointed mayors in lieu of the members of the national guidance committee who were deposed. The activists conferred with Jordanian officials and PLO members in Amman and obtained their tacit agreement to this. This was reported by Arab sources in Nabulus to our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari. It was impossible to obtain confirmation of this report from the civilian administration.

Our correspondent reports that some time ago, the Nabulus Chamber of Commerce discussed this issue, and that deposed Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah was also invited to that meeting. The pro-Jordanian activist Zafir al-Masri favored putting the municipality back to normal working patterns. Ash-Shak'ah got mad and disrupted the meeting. Our correspondent notes that Jordan has endorsed the appointment by Israel of Jericho Mayor Jamil Khalaf and that this is a precedent for other municipalities.

DATA ON 1982 SECURITY OFFENSES IN W. BANK

TA061430 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1415 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Nabulus, 6 Mar (ITIM) -- Some 870 files for security offenses were opened in 1982 in Samaria in the wake of uncovering dangerous terrorist gangs, some of which were in the process of being organized. This was reported today by the ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria.

Upon the apprehension of these gangs, the security forces seized many weapons. In the process of discovering these gangs, the security forces tracked dangerous gangs which threw explosives at cars, particularly in Janin and northern Samaria.

During 1982, some 520 files were opened against those who caused disturbances, mainly inciters, stone-throwers, and demonstrators.

CLOSING OF KAKH MOVEMENT SETTLEMENT REPORTED

TA071518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] The IDF has closed the area of the Kakh movement's El Naqam settlement, near Qiryat Arbai.

Our correspondent has learned that the settlement's inhabitants have been evacuated. Our military correspondent reports that Defense Minister Moshe Arens decided to evacuate the settlers this morning in order to preserve security and public orders. Consequently, the military commander signed a decree closing the area.

Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that this evening IDF soldiers will dismantle the settlers' equipment.

REPORT SAYS BURG WITHDRAWS FROM PRESIDENTIAL RACE

TA071758 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] We have just learned that Interior Minister Yosef Burg is withdrawing his candidacy for the presidency. We now go to our correspondent Razi Barqay at the Knesset.

[live] The report you relayed is indeed the important report we learned of a few minutes ago. Dr Burg informed the prime minister a short while ago that he is not a candidate for the presidency, and, of course, this announcement made waves in the Knesset. Incidentally, the Knesset is now in session to hold a series of votes, and in a few minutes it will also vote on the Chief Rabbinate Law. In any case, all we can say at this point is that Dr Burg has informed the prime minister that he is not a candidate for the presidency.

HA'ARETZ: SHELI SPLIT APPARENTLY DEFINITE

TA061006 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Mar 83 p 3

[Excerpt] Yesterday the SHELI council met in the absence of Uri Avneri, Dr Ya'aqov Arnon and Dr Matityahu Peled, so it appears that the split in the movement has become a fait accompli. The council decided yesterday to repeat the executive's decision condemning Peled for his accusations against Ran Koheno, by so doing it put the lid on the partnership.

BROADCASTS WILL NOT CALL PLO MEN 'PERSONALITIES'

TA070749 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Mar 83 p 3

[Text] PLO officials will no longer be called "personalities" on Israel radio and TV because the word has "positive connotations" according to the broadcasting authority.

The spokesman said that the word "ishim" would not be used to refer to officials of the terrorist organization. The word, she said, "is reserved for respectable persons, not for the leaders of international terrorism." She added that the ban followed protests by viewers and listeners. PLO officials would, however, be identified by their official titles.

ALGERIA

FLN LEADER RECEIVES POLISARIO DELEGATION

LD071217 Algiers APS in English 1017 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Algiers, 7/3/83 (APS) -- The chief of the CC Permanent Secretariat, Politburo member, Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, audienced yesterday a delegation of the Polisario front led by Mr Bachir Mustapha, Political Bureau member of the Polisario front, and head of its permanent bureau. The talks was focused on the relations between the two revolutions, friendly links that tie up the two peoples, and ways and means to expand cooperation between Algeria and the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SDAR).

IBRAHIMI COMMENTS ON TASKS BEFORE NONALIGNED

LD071638 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign minister and member of the Political Bureau, in a statement to AS-SIYASAH AD-DUWALIYAH periodical evaluated the current international conditions in which the Seventh Nonaligned Summit is being held in New Delhi. He also dealt with the basic issues before this summit and the challenges facing the Nonaligned Movement. In this connection Dr Taleb declared that the Nonaligned Movement must rely on itself in dealing with all issues and challenges before it. He specified many of the movement's basic tasks, the most prominent of which are the liquidation of colonialism, the establishment of a collective security system, the establishment of a new international economic system, and the strengthening of cooperation and solidarity among the nonaligned states.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI UN MESSAGE RELEASED IN INDIA

BK080510 Hong Kong AFP in English 0454 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 8 (AFP) -- Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi threatened to pull his country out of the United Nations and create a new body of smaller nations in a message to U.N. chief Javier Perez de Cuellar published today.

The flamboyant Libyan leader, known for his dramatic political gestures, scored the United Nations as a "failure" and its Security Council as an agent for "guarding U.S. and Israeli national security."

"I shall call on my country to withdraw its membership from this organisation and I shall direct all my efforts to this end and incite all the smaller nations to do the same," said the message, published by the Libyan Embassy here in the NATIONAL HERALD.

Col. al-Qadhdhafi said he will "spare no effort" to set up an alternative organization of smaller nations "unless the right of veto is cancelled or modified to include all U.S. members and until the U.N. acquires an efficient executive authority to control a Security Council based on a majority vote and not on the veto right."

The message was released amid discussions at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit that opened yesterday on the role and operations of the United Nations. Mr Perez de Cuellar is present here but Col. al-Qadhdhafi is not.

Blasting the United Nations for its failure to provide the Arab world protection against Israel, Col. al-Qadhdhafi said: "We the Arabs are more aware than any other nation of the failure of the U.N. to preserve peace and suppress flagrant aggression.

"Thus, as these reasons testify, there is every reason for finding an alternative to the existing U.N."

But a U.N. spokesman here said that the message was the same as Mr. Perez de Cuellar received from the Libyan last autumn. Since then, the spokesman said, Mr. Perez de Cuellar has met with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli and the threat of the withdrawal was "never followed by action," the spokesman said. He was unable to explain why the Libyan Embassy would release the letter here today.

MANY NONALIGNED STATES NOT QUALIFIED AS MEMBERS

LD071756 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Abu Bakir Harun commentary]

[Excerpts] The Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference -- regarded as the largest international organization after the United Nations -- opened in New Delhi today. It will end on Friday. There seems to be a clear persistence by the peoples of the world to rally around this organization. They see it as the clearest (?way) to get them out of the world polarization whirlpool.

Political affairs editor Abu Bakir Harun wrote this report on the subject:

The Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference was opened in New Delhi at 0400 today with the participation of more than 90 countries. Despite this enormous number of those describing themselves as nonaligned, many of them have not been able to face up to the world's polarization, which has left no opportunities for them to assert their effective independence. However, peoples' attachment to this movement and its objectives is indicative that there is definite desire by the nations and peoples to get rid of political, economic, and military guardianship. This movement has strived since an early stage to stress the independence of nonaligned countries, and laid down conditions describing neutral and nonaligned countries at the movement's June 1961 preparatory meeting. It stressed that a nonaligned country must follow an independent policy; support independence and national liberation movements in the world; must not be a member of a military pact or a party to a bilateral agreement with a great power; and must not allow a foreign country to establish military bases in its territories. This does not conform to reality; many members of the Nonaligned Movement do not quality as such on the basis of these conditions, and some of the founding member countries openly state that they have military bases of the great powers on their territories; we need not mention Egypt as an example of this, because it is too obvious to be mentioned.

Observers expect that the periphery of the conference will witness the first chapter of the attempt to return Egypt to the Arab family, despite its commitment to the Camp David accords; this assumption is made on the basis of the latest statements by President Mubarak before leaving Cairo for Delhi. The British DAILY TELEGRAPH reported recently that meetings in Delhi between Mubarak and a number of Arab leaders have been organized.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI ADDRESSES FINAL SESSION OF SSU CONGRESS

NC051204 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Mar (SUNA) -- The leader president Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the SSU, yesterday evening addressed the final session of the Fourth SSU National Congress.

He began by praising the congress members for their national spirit, objectivity, and sense of commitment when tackling the various issues and topics presented in the work program. Thus, he said, an atmosphere of solidarity and democratic dialogue prevailed the Congress.

Numayri added that the congress resolutions came as an expression of the will of the people and the revolution and as a response to the ambitions and hopes of the masses for development, unity, progress, and prosperity. The president extended his greetings and expressed his thanks to the delegations of the fraternal and friendly states which attended the congress, thereby confirming the ties of fraternity, solidarity, and cooperation for the sake of peoples' progress on the path of prosperity, peace, and stability.

President Numayri touched on the congress resolutions, describing them as historic resolutions which confirmed the leadership of the political organization and the authority of the alliance of the people's working forces in leading national action and drafting and endorsing the comprehensive political program as the program of the SSU president, who is also its candidate for the presidency in the new administration. Thus the program of the new administration, which is also the program of the political organization, has confirmed the leadership of the organization and the authority of the people and has become binding to the president and all SSU institutions and organs.

President Numayri added that he uses this program as guideline and directive for all aspects of national action. He renewed the pledge to turn this program into action and a reality achieving an abundance of welfare, justice, and prosperity for the Sudanese people. The leader president expressed his thanks and appreciation to all those who worked for the successful conclusion of the congress.

SSU Final Statement

JN0512l0 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Mar (SUNA) -- The Fourth SSU Congress concluded yesterday evening and issued a final statement which was read by the congress's rapporteur Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman Abu Zayd. The statement said that the congress came to express the alliance forces through the grouping channels and the popular and sectorial organizations. The statement said that the congress was also characterized by its solidarity with the Arab revolution, the attendence of the Palestinian revolution leader Yasir 'Arafat, its solidarity with the African revolution which is represented by the leadership of the African and socialist parties, and its solidarity with the Nonaligned Movement which was represented by all the friendly and fraternal delegations.

The congress session began with the speech of the president leader which summed up the experiences the March. This was followed by the reports by the secretary general, the provincial secretaries, and the secretary of the Khartoum governorate. The reports reviewed the grouping March and the congress session at all levels and the results of its work. The congress sessions and the meetings of its committees were characterized by seriousness and objectivity. The discussions and dialogue on the comprehensive political program covered every submitted issue. The conferees noted that the draft program embodies the aspirations of the conferees and of the Sudanese people.

The congress endorsed the draft program because it embodied all these aspirations and endorsed the amended basic law for 1983 in light of the study by the grouping committee and its recommendations. Citizen Ja'ear Numayri was unanimously elected the SSU chairman and candidate for the republic presidency in appreciation for his past efforts and in the hope for a bright future.

In conclusion, the congress rapporteur thanked the members and heads of the delegations of the fraternal and friendly countries and parties, affirming that Sudan would always endeavor to maintain brotherhood and friendship and to support the struggle of the Palestinian people, the people of southern Africa, the forces of the Arab nation, the Islamic forces, and to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement.

Numayri Appoints SSU Members

JN051836 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Mar (SUNA) -- President Numayri has decreed a resolution of the following nominations:

Badr ad-Din Sulayman as first secretary of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] central leadership committee.

Ar-Rashid at-Tahir as deputy first secretary of the SSU's central leadership committee and secretary of the organisational bodies' committee.

Zayn al-'Abidin Muhammad Ahmad 'Abd al-Qadir as deputy first secretary of the SSU's central leadership committee and secretary of the organisational committee.

'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid as deputy first secretary of the SSU's central leadership committee and secretary of the people's assembly's organs committee.

The president also agreed the nomination of Ahmad Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman as secretary of the social policies committee.

Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur as secretary of economic policies committee.

Maj Gen Babakir 'Abd ar-Rahim as secretary of regular forces committee.

Dr. Ahmad as-Sayyid Ahmad as chairman of the national council for friendship, solidarity, and peace.

Dr. Isma'il Hajj Musa as director of the institute of political strategic studies.

Moreover, the president abolished the post of the SSU's secretary general and delegated its powers to the first secretary. He announced here today before the central leadership's meetings that the central leadership will be divided to the same permament committees of the congress.

Addresses New SSU Meeting

JN051859 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Mar (SUNA) -- President of the Republic and Chairman of Sudan Socialist Union (SSU) Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today address the newly formed SSU central leadership's first meeting.

Numayri outlined the duties of the central leadership and referred to its responsibility for leading a nation-wide campaign with the aim of presenting and explaining the political programme of the third presidential mandate.

Numayri stressed the importance of training SSU leaderships by the institute of political and strategic studies with the aiming of physically associating them with the third mandate programme. He also stressed the necessity for boosting the SSU new regulations.

Numayri concluded by expressing his hope that the resolutions and recommendations of the 4th SSU Congress be helpful in putting forward a plan for applying the political programme.

NUMAYRI PRAISES MOROCCO-ALGERIA MEETING

JN051224 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Mar (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has expressed the Sudanese people's happiness with and support for the positive fraternal efforts to restore friendship and amity between Morocco and Algeria and to consolidate peace and stability.

This came in a comment President Numayri made yesterday on the speech by Mohamed el-Nasar, the Moroccan minister of post and telecommunications and the head of his country's delegation to the Fourth National SSU Congress.

President Numayri stressed that the Sudanese people share with their Moroccan brothers their struggle for championing Arab and Islamic causes as well as African ones.

President Numayri hailed King Hussan II of Morocco and the fraternal Moroccan people on their national day and wished King Hassan II continued health and the fraternal Moroccan people development and progress.

The head of the Moroccan delegation had delivered a speech stressing the good relations which exist between Sudan and Morocco based on common history, Arabism, and Islam. He explained that the external conspiracies to which Sudan is being exposed, in view of its location and because it is where Arab and African civilizations meet, are not directed against Sudan alone but also against African interests at large. He reiterated Morocco's support for the Sudanese people.

The head of the Moroccan delegation said that his country firmly believes in the need for the establishment of the Palestinian state on the national soil of Palestine and for discarding Arab disputes on the bases that were decided on at the Fes summit.

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

JN051218 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Mar (SUNA) -- The PRC ambassador in Khartoum has condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and reiterated his country's continued support for the world liberation causes, including that of the Palestinian people and the people in South Africa.

This was contained in the message which the CPC had sent to the Fourth National SSU Congress and which was read by the PRC ambassador at the final session yesterday evening.

The PRC ambassador praised the SSU policies in the economic sphere and congratulated the Sudanese people on the reelection of President Numayri as SSU chairman. He also expressed satisfaction with the current cooperation between Sudan and the PRC.

In a reply speech, President Numayri reiterated the support of the Sudanese Government and people for the PRC policy toward the Third World and stressed the solid Sudanese-PRC friendship. He added: Many of our development projects are a proof of this friendship. The friendship hall in which the Congress is being held is a landmark of this friendship.

TANZANIA

MINISTER ASSURES POPULATION OF FOOD SUFFICIENCY

EA072227 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Dar es Sallam: The minister of agriculture, Professor Machunda, today once again reaffirmed that there is enough food in the country. Speaking to Radio Tanzania, Professor Machunda said all distribution centers in Dar es Salaam city have enough food, particularly maize flour, which it had been alleged had disappeared.

Ndugu Machunda stressed that it was the main responsibility of regional, district, location, and division leaders to carefully supervise the distribution of food, as there is enough.

Minister Machunda said that 10,000 tons of maize will arrive in the country tomorrow from the EEC and another 10,000 tons of maize are due to arrive next week through Beira port, Mozambique, from Zimbabwe. He said that more plans are underway to transport 10,000 tons of maize to Dar es Salaam. The maize got stranded in Songea because of transport problems. Another 30,000 tons of maize will arrive from Australia.

Ndugu Machunda added that plans are in hand to transport 25,000 tons of maize from Zimbabwe on the Tazara railway.

SOMALIA

DFSS ELECTS CENTRAL, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

EA061702 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 4 Mar 83

[All names rendered phonetically]

[Text] The recently concluded first congress of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, has ratified the political program and the constitution of the front after a lengthy debate on the economic, political, and defense policies of the DFSS. The congress also elected a 21-member Central Committee and a nine-member Executive Committee.

The Central Committee members are:

Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad; Umar Hasan Mahmud-Umar Sterling; Abdullahi Haji Elmi; Abd ar-Rahman Aideed Ahmad; Abdi Abdallah Said-Jeenibohhor; Abdullahi Musa Ali; Dr Hasan Ali Mireh; Abd al-Qadir Hasan-Isbareejeh; Abdullahi Hasan Fahd; Bashir Abdullahi Khalil; Nur Hashi Farah; Said Muhammad Hirsi; Muhyidin Isma'il Jama-Erko; Isa Soffa Duran; Muhammad Ahmad Mahmud-Islaween; Ade Musa Boghor; Mandi Abdi Ali-Mahdi Iro; Nur Muhammad Adan; Mahmud Fareh Egal-Bilad; Ikar Haji Muhammad Husayn; and Dahir Mireh Jibril.

The Executive Committee and their responsibilities are as follows:

Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad -- chairman

Umar Hasan Mahmud-Umar Sterling -- vice-chairman

Abdullah Haji Elmi -- secretary of defense

Abd ar-Rahman Aideed Ahmad -- secretary of information

Abdi Abdallah Said-Jeeniboghor -- secretary of mobilization

Abdullahi Musa Ali -- secretary of justice, religious, and social affairs

Dr Hasan Ali Mireh -- secretary of foreign affairs

Abd al-Qadir Hasan-Isbareejeh -- secretary of finance

Abdullahi Muhammad Hasan-Fahd -- member of the Executive Committee

Colonel Abdullahi Muhammad Ahmad-Kardeere -- commander of the DFSS forces

UGANDA

PRESIDENT OBOTE RECEIVES USSR, DPRK ENVOYS

EA061723 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] The Soviet Union has set aside a credit of $11 million to help rehabilitate Uganda's economic sector, particularly by providing specialists and various equipment for [words indistinct] agricultural college. This was disclosed by the Soviet ambassador to Uganda, Mr Bukin, when he called on President Milton Obote at his office in Parliament Building.

They discussed bilateral as well as international issues. Mr Bukin stressed that this credit would further strengthen the already existing friendly relations between Uganda and the Soviet Union. The president welcomed the proposal by the ambassador and promised to compose a delegation to visit the Soviet Union soon.

Later, President Obote received the ambassador of the DPRK, Mr Chang Tai-hui, with whom he exchanged views on a wide range of issues, including the forthcoming Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi. The ambassador delivered to President Kim Il-song. President Obote expressed appreciation for the message and informed the ambassador that the forthcoming Nonaligned Conference will be a good forum for collective views on world issues.

MINISTRY ON BANDIT WARNING TO DIPLOMATS

CA041903 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] The Ministry of Internal affairs has reaffirmed the government statement that there is no group of dissidents in Uganda capable of overthrowing the government and described yesterday's warning to diplomats to leave the country as a desperate and intentional plot by bandits to murder innocent people. Bandit leaders are said to have called upon diplomats and representatives of international organizations to leave Uganda on the grounds that their lives would be endangered through accident.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs said there can be no doubt at all as to the real meaning of what the bandits call accident. It is, the ministry declared, a desparate and international plot to murder innocent people (?which is) consistent with the general trend of their past activities. It added that the statement of yesterday was issued because of leaks, agents and bandits have fallen into the hands of Ugandan security forces and others are on the run.

In a lengthy statement giving details of what has been going on since banditry activity started in February 1981, the ministry said the banditry areas have continued to shrink and are now restricted in only small isolated parts of Luwero District.

It is sad, it (?said), to note the murders of entire families of civilians, waylaying of [word indistinct] various types of vehicles, shouting at buses in which there were many travellers, laying of mines and blowing-up of ambulances are the types of victories which the bandits are proud of. The statement also pointed out that the bandits claim popularity when they have no support among the people of Uganda and have to depend on (?force). They take pride in inflicting death on innocent citizens. They are against stability and also against democratic rule. They are worried by the success of the government's recovery program, the statement added.

CHAD

GUNT TO PROTECT NONALIGNED SUMMIT REPRESENTATION

NC071758 Paris AFP in English 1747 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Paris, March 7 (AFP) -- The rebel government of former Chadian President Goukouni Oueddie has lodged a protest with Indian authorities for refusing to allow its delegation to attend the non-aligned summit in New Delhi, a rebel official said here today. Mahmat Nour Adam, foreign minister of the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) who arrived here today from New Delhi, said a protest had also been lodged with the Non-aligned Conference office.

Chad is represented at the summit, which opened today, by a delegation of Hissein Habre, who seized control of the Chadian capital last June.

Mr Nour said the GUNT "regretted the unfriendly welcome" it had received in New Delhi last week and that the issue of Chadian representation was a matter the Organisation of African Unity alone must rule on.

The twice-aborted OAU summit in Tripoli last year was paralysed in November by the question of Chadian representation.

Nr Nour said that the Libyan-backed GUNT forces, headquartered in Bardai, northern Chad, had in December and last month inflicted "heavy losses" on President Habre's troops in the northern village of Gouro. He added that Ounianga Kebir, about 200 kms (130 miles) north of Faya Largeau, central Chad, had been taken by GUNT forces about a week ago.

Mr Nour also said Ndjamena authorities were no longer in control of the situation and were committing "atrocities" against the population. But he denied that there were Libyan troops in Chad. "We are counting on our own forces," he said.

Asked about the recent visit to Ndjamena by a Libyan delegation, Mr Nour said that it had "no particular significance."

"It was not a gesture of recognition of the Ndjamena government by Libya, it was just an informal meeting," he said.

Decries Delegation Banning

AB080755 Bardai Chadian National Radio (Anti-Habre) in French 1820 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Transitional National Union Government's "declaration" following the Indian Government's decision to bar the "Chadian" delegation from entering New Delhi for the Nonaligned Movement conference -- date and place not given; read by an unidentified "government spokesman"]

[Text] The Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] has learned through media reports of India's refusal to grant entry visas to the Chadian delegation led by its foreign affairs minister.

The Indian authorities justified their decision with a fallacious pretext: the absence of visas on the travel documents presented by the Chadian delegates. Such an attitude, which is unfriendly and irresponsible, to say the least, on the part of India, has turned the Chadian problem into a commonplace equivalent of a mere issue of formalities. In this connection, the GUNT provides the following information to the national and international public opinion:

1 -- The Nonaligned Movement resulted from the unswerving will of the Third World people and their great leaders to achieve independence. The 1956 Bandung conference definitively consecrated the people's aspirations for freedom. The objective of that vast movement is to speed up the independence of all countries still under colonial and imperialist domination.

2 -- Chad, which is a member country of that movement, is the subject of a notorious imperialist act of aggression, which is a blatant demonstration of an attempt to restore colonial rule. The Chadian problem was referred to the OAU in 1978. The OAU successfully sponsored the Lagos accords giving the GUNT its legitimacy and legality, which have never been brought into question by African heads of state and government. As the Lagos accords were contrary to imperialist and neocolonial designs, the enemies of Africa's independence devised new plans in order to torpedo the implementation of those accords. Prompted by them, the FAN violated the Lagos accords and rose in rebellion against the legal administration. On 15 December 1980, Hissein Habre and his men were rendered harmless by the GUNT coalition forces. On 7 June 1982, he once again managed to take over Ndjamena with the obvious support of an armed force composed of mercenaries in the pay of French and American imperialism called on this occasion the Pan-African Peacekeeping Force to Chad.

3 -- The struggle being waged by the GUNT is essentially against imperialism. It is aimed at fully freeing our country and at the social progress of its martyred people.

4 -- The GUNT is now more than ever before the only body entitled to speak as legal authority on behalf of the Chadian people in international arenas. After the 18th summit to Nairobi the OAU heads of state and government met in Tripoli for the 19th summit of the organization in August and November 1982 and reaffirmed their attachment to the Lagos accords, which is the basis for the GUNT's legitimacy. In Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement decided that the question of a two-party representation of Chad brought up by the allies of imperialism and Zionism infiltrated in the movement should be referred to the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries in New Dehli. So, for the GUNT, the surprising decision of the Indian Government is contrary to the Managua resolutions.

5 -- Such a decision which denies the oppressed and exploited Chadian people their right to expression at that Third World militant assembly is contrary to the fundamental principles of the movement working for the poor and the oppressed.

Considering that the recent visit of French President Francois Mitterrand must have something to do with India's violation of the charter of the Nonaligned Movement, the government expressed its doubts as to the future of the movement, the presidency of which is to be assumed by India for the next few years. The GUNT sees this as part of the efforts at the recapturing of organizations in the forefront of the struggle against French and American imperialism since the Cancun North-South summit.

6 -- The GUNT protests against this unjustified decision and demands an explanation from the Indian Government and the secretariat of the conference of nonaligned countries on the unfriendly attitude toward the Chadian delegation.

7 -- The GUNT pays a worthy tribute to all friendly countries which have remained loyal to the original ideals of the Nonaligned Movement, and which have, through sustained efforts, given continued diplomatic and political support to our martyred people especially the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the 31 member countries of the OAU which expressed their support for the GUNT during the last OAU summit in Tripoli.

Issued in Bardai on 7 March 1983.

BARDAI REPORTS FALL OF OUNIAGA TO GOUKOUNI

AB080932 Bardai Chadian National Radio (Anti-Habre) in French 1827 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Excerpt] The administrative post of Ounianga, located on the (Ouya)-Fada road, eastern Ennedi, is actually controlled by the national liberation force. [Goukouni forces] This is an important event for the Chadian people, through their National Liberation Army which has just demonstrated its fighting strength and capacity to react. It has also demonstrated its determination to restore peace and democracy to Chad. The fall of Ounianga into the hands of the National Liberation Army is quite historic because during the capture of Ounianga by the National Liberation Amry, the antinationalist forces abandoned during their flight compromising documents linking the national annihilation forces [Habre's forces] to the OAU.

Contrary to what was announced yesterday, Ounianga fell to the National Liberation Army on 2 March instead of 4 March 1983. Yet Hissein Habre had concentrated his troops and arms of all sorts there. The capture of these arms by the National Liberation Army after the debacle of the FAN is an eloquent proof: two mortar-620, 3 mortar-81, quantities of ammunitions, [names of weapons indistinct] from Egypt and Israel. But that is not all: three (Tombard Cam) transmitting instruments from the OAU whose serial numbers are D6EY 2085, EC 277 ZE, EC 311 and a film all belonging to the OAU. The pan-African organization did not only leave these transmitters to the FAN, but it also left certain documents intact in Ounianga. These documents will soon be presented to the international press. This will expose to daylight the plot hatched by the OAU against the Chadian people.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE ANNOUNCED

AB071502 Paris AFP in English 1451 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Paris, March 7 (AFP) -- The Democratic Rally for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea (RDLGE), an exiled opposition party, announced here today that it will set up a temporary government-in-exile. A party statement said an executive committee for reorganization had decided on the move following "the failure of different mediation attempts to form a coalition government" with the ruling Supreme Military Council of President Teodoro Obiang Nguema.

Lieutentant Colonel Nguema banned political parties when he seized power in 1979. The RDLGE was set up in 1981 and is headed by Manuel Ruben Ndongo.

The RDLGE statement said the members of the temporary government would be announced later.

The government-in-exile would be set up "in order to revive the struggle ... to get Equatorial Guinea out of its political, economic and social crisis," it said.

According to Mr Ndongo, Lieutenant Colonel Nguema had proposed a political reconciliation during a visit by the Equatorial Guinean leader to the French capital last September. Mr Ndongo said he accepted the proposal but asked for "guarantees," which he said had not yet been granted. The statement said the formation of a temporary government was in retaliation against the African state's "passiveness" concerning the requested guarantees.

GABON

COMPOSITION OF NEW GOVERNMENT REPORTED

AB071424 Paris AFP in French 1324 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Libreville, 7 Mar (AFP) -- The composition of the new Gabonese Government, following the Cabinet reshuffle by President Omar Bongo on Monday, is as follows:

Prime Minister	Leon Mebiane
First Deputy Prime Minister; Minister of Road and Rail Transport and Public Relations:	Georges Rawiri
Second Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Mines and Petroleum:	Etienne-Guy
Third Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Reform of State and Mixed Economy Enterprises:	Emile Kassa-Mapsi
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation:	Martin Bongo
Minister of State Charged with Domain Registration, Urbanism and Housing:	Henri Minko
Minister of State, Secretary General at the Presidency of the Republic:	Rene Radembino-Coniquet
Minister of State for Higher Education, Scientific Research and Environmental Protection:	Jules Bourdes Ougouliguende
Minister of State in Charge of Trade and Industry:	Etienne Moussirou
Minister of State for Territorial Administration and Local Collectivities:	Richard Nguema Bekale
Minister for National Defense and Veterans Affairs:	Julien Mpouho Epigat
Personal Minister Counselor to the President of the Republic, in Charge of Civil and Commercial Aviation:	Jean-Francois Ntoutoume Amane

Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals:	General Georges Nkoma
Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications:	Zacharie Myboto
Minister of Economy and Finance, in Charge of Participations:	Jean-Pierre Lembouma-Lepandou
Minister of Public Works, Equipment and Construction:	General Jean-Boniface Assele
Minister of Planning and Territorial Development:	Pascal Nze
Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Rural Economy:	Michel Anchouey
Minister Secretary General to the Government:	Herve Akendengue
Minister of National Education:	Louis Gaston Mayula
Minister of Labor and Employment:	Alexandre Sambat
Minister of Public Health and Population:	Dr Jean-Pierre Okias
Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister in Charge of Merchant Marine:	Mathieu Nguema
Minister of Social Affairs, Social Security and Welfare:	Sylvestre Oyouami
Minister of Water and Forests in Charge of Afforestation:	Herve Moustinga
Minister of Professional Formation and Promotion of Handicrafts:	Joseph Amiar Nganga
Minister of Energy and Hydraulic Resources:	Divungi Di-Ndinge
Minister Delegate to the First Deputy Prime Minister:	General Barthelemy Mbia Mbia
Minister Delegate to the Second Deputy Frime Minister:	Dr Paulin Obame Nguema
Minister Delegate to the Third Deputy Prime Minister:	Joseph Mondjo
Minister of Youth and Sports:	Jean-Baptiste Ngomo-Obiang
Minister of Culture, Arts and Popular Education:	Jean-Emile Mbot

Minister Delegate to the Minister of State in Charge of Commerce and Industry:	Guy Nzouba-Mdama
Secretary of State for Tourism in Charge of Leisure:	Albert Yangari
Secretary of State for Feminine Promotion:	Mrs Rose Rogombe
Secretary of State for Civil Service:	Victor Afene
Secretary of State for Relations With Assemblies:	Joachim Mogouin-di Mahotes
Secretary of State in the Deputy Prime Minister's Office:	Athanese Mzamba
Secretary of State at the Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation:	Mrs Honorine Dossou Naki
Secretary of State and Spokesman at the President's Office:	Jean Oyono Essono
Secretary of State at the Ministry of State for Territorial Administration:	Antoine Mboumbou Miyakou
Secretary of State at the Ministry of State for Higher Education:	Moise Abessolo Edou
Secretary of State at the Ministry of Economy and Finance:	Mamadou Diop
Secretary of State at the Ministry of Agriculture:	Augustin Boussamba
Secretary of State at the Ministry of Social Affairs:	Mrs Pauline Nyingone
Secretary of State to the Minister Delegate for Merchant Marine:	Raphael Moapa Walla
Secretary of State to the Ministry of National Education:	Paulin Nguema Obame
Secretary of State to the Ministry of Public Health:	Nobert Ndong

CAPE VERDE

PRESIDENT MAY RESIGN FOR HEALTH REASONS

LD071837 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] According to semiofficial sources in Cape Verde, President Aristides Pereira may resign this year, it is thought mainly for health reasons. The same sources say Prime Minister Pedro Pires is expected to succeed him.

LIBERIA

LABOR MINISTRY MOVES AGAINST FOREIGN WORKERS

AB071644 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] The current alien work permit screening process is being implemented seemingly to ban aliens from securing jobs that qualified Liberians could carry out. The minister of labor, Major E. Sumo Jones, has stressed that the process is not intended to expel aliens who may lose their jobs. He suggested that those who are affected by the process should go into the private sectors and establish some form of self-employment. The minister of labor lacks the manpower to conduct the necessary inspections which will determine areas where Liberians could replace foreigners. This is basically because there are only four inspectors and they are inconvenienced by the lack of mobility.

The new process now in effect requires aliens entering the country who apply for resident visa to forward a copy to the Labor Ministry. This will enable the ministry to keep better records on what jobs are being taken by aliens.

SENEGAL

DEMONSTRATORS CALL FOR DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS

AB080722 Paris AFP in English 0718 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Dakar, March 8 (AFP) -- Some 7,000 people demonstrated here Monday to back an opposition call for new "free and democratic" elections to replace the poll last week in which President Abdou Diouf and his Socialist Party were overwhelmingly re-elected. The meeting in the centre of the capital, which was addressed by Abdoulaye Wade, head of the biggest opposition group, the Senegalese Democratic Party, was called by the country's 11 opposition parties. Mr Wade's party won eight seats in the 120-member parliament. Another opposition party won one seat.

The 11 parties said in a joint communique they would not recognize any authority based on the results of the election "farce." They said they would coordinate their opposition to the government. The two opposition parties which won seats have already said they will boycott the new parliament.

UPPER VOLTA

OUAGADOUGOU REPORTS FAILED COUP ATTEMPT

AB072057 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] A coup attempt has just been foiled in our country.

A group of soldiers still longing for the defunct Military Committee of Redress for National Progress were recently arrested in Ouagadogou as they were making preparations for a forceful move aimed at overthrowing the present government. Five or six persons have already been arrested and investigations are in progress to learn the identity of all those who participated in the plot. Here are a few details given by Samuel Kebe Ouedraogo:

The implementation of the coup called for a command-type raid against the General Assembly of the People's Salvation Council [CSP], in session since 28 February. The venue of the meeting was to be cordoned off and simply machinegunned by the Putschists who planned to arrest as few people as possible.

The authors of the coup attempt are said to belong to rebel circles so far spared by the CSP which hoped that it would win them over someday thanks to its reconciliation policy. Up until now those rebels had limited themselves to passive opposition coupled with hostile statements made occasionally against the CSP. Then they began to hold secret, subversive meetings. They further engaged in preparations for a countercoup ignoring undoubtedly that they were being watched discretely by the authorities. Eventually their preparations were completed, the ammunition stockpilled and the date of the coup fixed. It was only then that the CSP decided to put an end to their activities.

In circles close to the CSP, opposition of ideas is accepted within the framework of the present institutions. However, such behavior as that of the rebels cannot be looked on with indifference as it would have resulted without fail in many human losses including innocent victims.

Investigations are still underway and at this juncture we cannot disclose the identities of the persons arrested. One thing is certain: Those involved do not belong to a movement in the general meaning of the term; instead, they are a limited group of revanchists who have been promptly brought under control. We do not yet know the fate reserved for them by the CSP which is attending to its normal duties as if for it that problem did not deserve priority attention. That is all that we know for the present time.

ANGOLA

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN LUANDA 6 MAR

AB071215 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] The Czechoslovak minister of defense, General Martin Dzur, arrived yesterday in Luanda for a 2-day official visit to the People's Republic of Angola. The Czechoslovak, who is leading a top-level delegation of his ministry, underlined on arrival the difficult situation the world over, characterized by imperialist expansionist policy. Gen Martin Dzur affirmed his country's position with the People's Republic of Angola, Namibia, and South African peoples as well as the frontline states in their just struggle for peace in the southern African region.

He was received on arrival by his Angolan counterpart, Colonel Maria Tonha Pedale.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO INSURGENTS ATTACK NORTHERN FARM 6 MARCH

MB071246 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] SWAPO insurgents have attacked a farm homestead in northern Namibia. That is according to a statement from South-West Africa Territory Force [SATF] headquarters in Windhoek.

About six to ten guerrillas were involved in the attack yesterday on the Vergenoeg homestead in the Tsumeb District. It is apparently the first time SWAPO guerrillas have launched an attack beyond the so-called Red Line. The line separates the white farming area from the densely populated areas of Ovambo and Kavango.

SWATF also announced that since the latest SWAPO onslaught began last month eight members of the Ovambo special constabulary have been killed in action. In the same period security forces have killed a claimed 172 SWAPO members for the loss of 11 soldiers including the eight from Ovambo. No casualties were mentioned in the farm attack.

SWAZILAND

TWO 'WISEMEN' ARRESTED FOR SEDITIOUS STATEMENTS

AB081035 Paris AFP in French 1010 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Mbabane, 8 Mar (AFP) -- Two of the 16 members of the "Council of Wisemen" (Liqoqo), which helps the queen regent in governing the Kingdom of Swaziland, were arrested over the weekend for "seditious statements," according to informed sources in Mbabane.

The two persons -- Prince Mfanasibili and Chief Mfanawenkosi -- were brought before a Swazi court on Monday and were still under preventive custody Tuesday morning, these sources said.

No details were given about the statements attributed to the two men.

ZIMBABWE

POLICE STATEMENT CONFIRMS NKOMO NOT IN CUSTODY

MB071823 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] A police spokesman has confirmed that the leader of ZAPU, Joshua Nkomo, is not in police custody. The spokesman said Joshua Nkomo is under no obligation to inform the police of his movements. The police issued this statement after unfounded rumors indicated that Joshua Nkomo's whereabouts are unknown.

ZIANA REPORTS SITUATION 'RETURNED TO NORMAL'

MB071217 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] An undisclosed number of people were arrested during the house-to-house search carried out by the police and the Army over the weekend in the western suburbs of Bulawayo. On Saturday morning the police and Army cordoned off the city's western suburbs and restricted movement in and out of the area. ZIANA reports that life has now returned to normal. Police searches are confined to small parts of [name indistinct] and Ndube.

ZAPU OFFICIAL: BANNING CALLS 'VERY RECKLESS'

AB071634 Paris AFP in English 1614 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Harare, March 7 (AFP) -- Suggestions this weekend by government ministers that Joshua Nkomo's opposition ZAPU Party should be banned are "very reckless", party Vice-President Joshiah Chinamano said here today. National Supplies Minister Enos Nkala and Mines Minister Maurice Nyagumbo made statements yesterday indicating the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe may move to ban Mr Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union, the second-largest in Zimbabwe with 20 seats in the 100-member House of Assembly.

Mr Chinamano said at ZAPU's office here that such a suggestion was a "very reckless utterance."

"Anyone who has learned from the previous (white-minority Rhodesian) regime knows that banning of parties does not bring solutions", the ZAPU official said. Mr Chiamamano was referring to the fact that Ian Smith's regime banned both ZAPU and ZANU, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's party, in a vain attempt to crush the black nationalist movement.

Mr Chinamano said that in southwestern Zimbabwe, his party's stronghold, ZAPU was having great difficulty in operating because of anti-dissident operations by the Army. A number or ZAPU officials, including MP Sydney Malunga, have been arrested.